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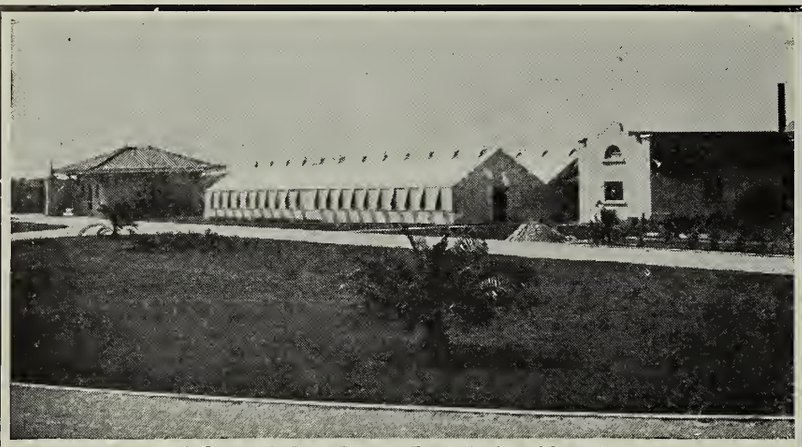
GRIFFING'S 1912 TREE BOOK

THE GRIFFING BROTHERS COMPANY
NURSERIES AT
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA
MIAMI, FLORIDA
PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS
McALLEN, TEXAS

ADDRESS NURSERY NEAREST YOU



Office and Greenhouse, Port Arthur Nurseries

Propagating Frames at MacClenny Nurseries

Griffing's Policies

TO grow all trees and plants we offer; to grow only the best tested sorts; and so to limit our production as to quantities and kinds that our trained and experienced superintendents may personally oversee their propagating, training and shipping, that Griffing's trees may justly deserve distinction as the trees and plants of quality and results.

To be exact in all statements; never to misrepresent or exaggerate, and never to disparage others. To be guided by the experience of many years, in all sections of the territory we seek to serve, in the selections of the varieties we offer; and to value permanent, rather than temporary success.

To maintain the purity of varieties and strains, to develope, propagate and disseminate only the best, most hardy and prolific sorts; to guard and foster the health and vigor of our trees and plants as a safeguard and guarantee to our customers' success, and assure them of our perpetual interest in the trees and plants we sell.

To collect and disseminate among our patrons the best and most reliable cultural information, always holding ourselves in readiness to answer inquiries to the best of our ability. To serve every customer and planter of our goods so promptly, courteously and thoroughly as to assure to each the profit, pleasure and satisfaction he expects.

Nursery Grounds and Office at McAllen, Texas

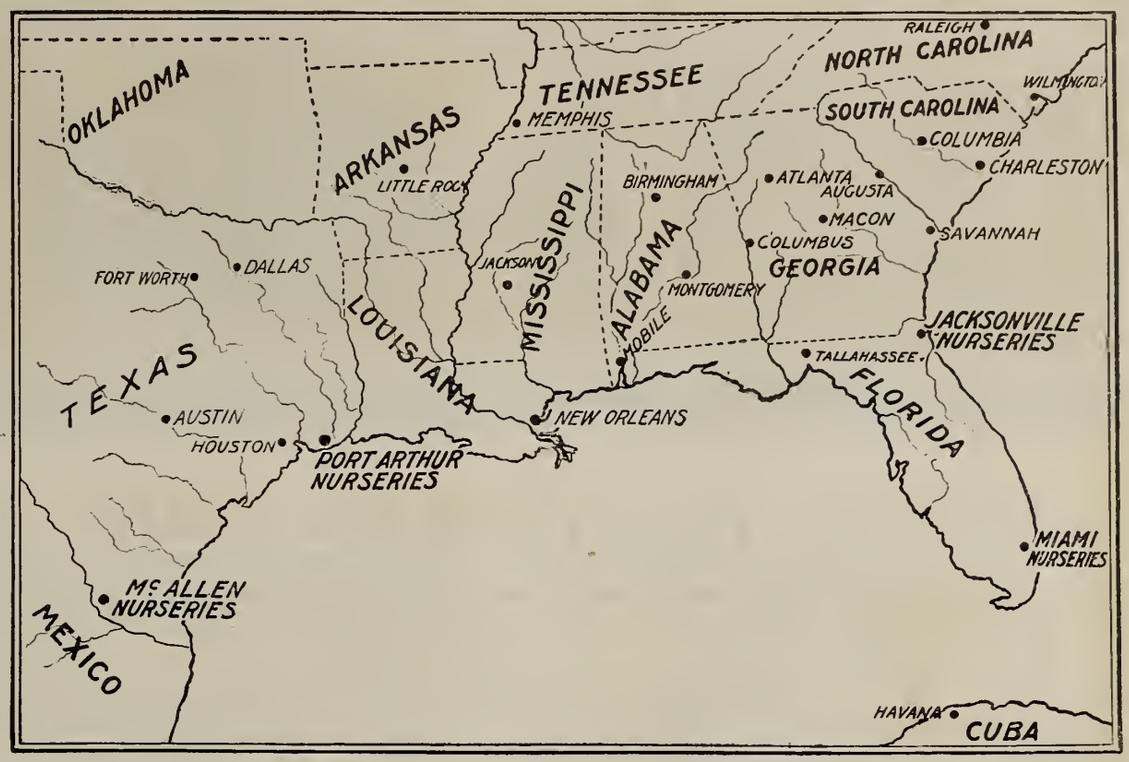
Office and Grounds at Miami, Florida, Nurseries

Our Nursery and the Territory We Seek to Serve

Our Nurseries are located at convenient points for reaching the planters of the South, Mexico, Cuba and the Islands, enabling us to deliver our trees and plants, to the communities and sections now making the most rapid progress in fruit and nut culture and general horticultural development the world has ever known, quickly and in the most perfect condition.

The climate and soil at our several nurseries is such that we can produce the best, healthiest and most perfect trees and plants adapted to the climate and soil of the territory we seek to serve,—whether tender trees and plants for Tropical Florida and Texas, Cuba and Mexico, or the semi-tropic and temperate climate fruit, nut and ornamental trees and shrubbery for the Gulf Coast sections and the Cotton Belt.

Our policy as indicated on the opposite page, is the creed we have adopted in our business, and our customers' satisfaction is the greatest tenet.



New Departures

Transportation Prepaid. Liberal Guarantee. Premiums for Results

Transportation Charges Prepaid. On individual or club orders amounting to two dollars ($2) or more at prices herein quoted, we prepay transportation charges, either mail, express or freight, at our discretion, to any point in the southern states. except on balled and burlaped trees. Orders for less than two dollars shipped collect.

Privilege of Examination. Orders sent direct to the Nurseries amounting to five dollars ($5) or more at prices herein quoted, accompanied by one-fourth the amount of order, will be shipped subject to examination before they are accepted, with privilege of returning and having advance payment refunded, if not found to be as represented in our catalog; the balance to be paid when goods are accepted. Cash in full should accompany all orders for less than five dollars ($5).

Guarantee of Arrival, Genuineness and Vigor. All trees and plants purchased at prices herein quoted are guaranteed to reach customers in good condition for transplanting, and to live and grow for a period of one year, under the specific understanding and agreement between the purchaser and the Nursery, that the purchaser will prepare the soil, plant and care for the trees in accordance with the instructions furnished by the Nursery, and that if any of the trees fail to grow, or should die within a period of one year, from any cause other than freeze, flood, fire, chemical, mechanical or animal injury, or gross neglect, the Nursery will replace them at one-half the list price as herein quoted for said trees. Should any of the trees or plants prove untrue to label, we will replace same, or refund original amount paid, at option of purchaser, which adjustment purchaser agrees to accept in full settlement of any claim against Nursery on account of said trees.

Premiums. To encourage interest and care on the part of customers and planters of our trees, we offer a premium of ten per cent (10 %) of amount of order, payable in trees and plants at list prices, to any customer reporting every tree living and growing. We also offer a **CASH PREMIUM** of ten per cent (10%) of amount of order for each of the twenty-five best photographs showing results from trees furnished by us with a twenty-five dollars ($25) cash bonus for the best picture and statement relative to trees and ten dollars ($10) each for the five next best. These prize offers apply to fruit, nut, ornamental trees, shrubs or roses purchased this year or previously.

Application of Prices. Five, fifty and five hundred trees or plants of one class, at ten, hundred and thousand rates, respectively, purchasers' selection of varieties from one fruit or class of plants, having a common price. For instance, fifty or more peaches having a common price, in one or more varieties, would come at hundred rates, and five hundred or more at thousand rates.

No charge for packing. Our packing is done in the most careful manner, in neat boxes or packages, for which no charge is made.

Substitution. When out of varieties or sizes ordered, we substitute, unless instructed to the contrary, always giving purchaser the benefit of our best judgment. We will refund money instead of substituting, if requested.

No Order Filled for Less than One Dollar. Owing to high minimum freight and express charges, making the proportionate cost of trees and plants in small orders excessive, and, as a rule, unsatisfactory to our customers, and to the fact that our expense in filling orders for less than one dollar ($1) is as great as on much larger orders, we have been obliged to make a rule to fill no orders for less than **One Dollar.**

Primary Factors in Successful Tree Planting

FOUR PRIMARY FACTORS MUST BE CONSIDERED FOR SUCCESSFUL TRFE PLANTING AND FRUIT CULTURE CLIMATE, SOIL, TREES AND CARE. IF THE GOOD DOES NOT PREDOMINATE IN EACH, MAXIMUM RESULTS CAN NOT BE OBTAINED.

Climate

Florida and the Lower South, particularly the South Atlantic and Gulf Coast country west to the Rio Grande, is blessed in having climatic conditions favorable to a greater variety of tree and fruit growth than any section of the globe, ranging from the delicious fruits, graceful trees and plants of the tropics, to the apple, pear and sturdy oak of the temperate zone. Notwithstanding these favorable climatic conditions many trees and fruits will not succeed, and some care must be exercised in selecting sorts adapted to our warm climate, our long summers and mild winters. Cherries, apricots, prunes, currants, gooseberries, and raspberries are failures, also some varieties of apples, pears, plums, grapes, etc. Of the fruits listed in this catalog some that are adapted to Central and South Florida and Southern Texas cannot be successfully grown in North and West Florida, South Carolina, Georgia, Eastern Texas and corresponding latitude, and vice versa. Planters should note carefully the varieties recommended for the various sections and climatic conditions, and be governed accordingly in their selection.

Soil Selection

Soils vary greatly, especially in Florida and near the coast in the other South Atlantic and Gulf States. One ten-acre tract may be ideal fruit land, and surrounding it hundreds of acres worthless for fruit or nut culture. A rich sandy loam, underlaid with a gray, yellow or reddish subsoil, draining readily, with clay from 1 to 5 feet below surface (from 1 to 2 feet being preferable) are ideal soil conditions. We do not mean to say that fruit and nuts can be successfully grown only on this class of land. These are ideal conditions, and success will be more uniform and easily obtained where they exist. In sections where little or no clay is found, select the best sandy loam top-soil with gray, yellow or reddish subsoil, always watching for good drainage for a depth of 2½ to 3 feet below the surface. Some land with a chocolate subsoil is good, but as this chocolate subsoil usually indicates hardpan, care should be exercised in selecting an orchard site with chocolate subsoil. Avoid land with a stratum of hardpan impenetrable to water lying from 12 to 18 inches from surface; as a rule such land is a failure for most fruits and not so good for pecans. Land with a white sand subsoil running into a quicksand from 18 inches to 3 feet below surface should positively be avoided. In the rich lands of the Mississippi Valley, Louisiana and Texas, care should be given to drainage, and where possible, the stiff gumbo and hog-wallow land should be avoided except for hardy citrus fruits, which seem to give good results on the heaviest soils. In these sections the lighter, more alluvial soils will give best general results. Wherever you plant, be mindful of drainage; don't think because you have seen or heard of certain kinds of trees thriving in the river bottoms subject to overflow, that trees will grow in a mud hole. Usually where such trees are found in the bottoms they are on the river bank or near gulches affording most ideal drainage; when water is high and bottoms overflow, the water is alive, active, full of air; a tree can not live in dead, stagnant water any more than a fish. If you do not understand soils and drainage well enough to select the proper orchard site, employ the services of a reliable horticulturist and land expert. It may be cheaper in the end.

Tree Selection

Your climatic and soil conditions may be ideal, but if the tree selection in either kind, variety or quality is faulty, good results need not be expected. The selection of the kind (whether peach, orange, grapefruit or nuts) is a matter of the planter's choice; don't think, however, because they are offered in this catalogue that you can grow tender tropical trees and fruits in Georgia or similar latitudes, neither apples in extreme South Florida or Southern Texas. If you must have these fruits, and such others as cherries, currants, etc., you had best move where they grow. As to selection of varieties, we refer you to descriptive portions of catalogue, but mind that you select kinds recommended for your locality. Quality is what we wish to impress on you. In no other class of goods do quality and reliability count for so much as in trees. Not one person in a thousand is a competent judge of trees or plants; you may know if they are not the size ordered, if they are crooked, bruised or poorly rooted,—further than this you can tell but little. A tree may be pleasing to look at yet worthless in itself. A tree to give results must be intelligently grown from the start; it must be budded or grafted on the proper root or stock, grown under favorable conditions; in fact, nursed as a child (a nursery for small trees and plants, if you

please). A mistake in your tree selection may not be known for from two to six years, according to age of fruitage. A few cents saved in cost of a tree may mean years of toil and ultimate failure. Many are the woeful tales of this kind. Beware of the tree-peddler and agent; the bigger tales he tells, the smoother and better agent he is, the more reason for letting him and his alone. No business is more abused than the tree business. If any one claims to represent us, ask him for evidence that he is authorized to sell our stock; do not pay him more than catalogue prices. Likewise beware of the local or door-yard nurseryman with a few trees to sell. Next to the tree-peddler and agent he is responsible for more failures than any other cause. He has little or no responsibility, no reputation at stake; he may know what he has, he may not; he has grown the trees at odd times; he has little or nothing invested; what he gets out of them is clear gain, and that is as far as he cares. If you are buying sufficient quantity to warrant, visit one of our nurseries, see the system of growing and handling the trees and plants, the care that is taken at every age, the careful marking, and you will be convinced that tree-growing is a business.

Care of Trees

It makes the nurseryman's heart sink within him to think of the lack of care that so large a number of trees and plants that he has loved, nursed and cared for up to the age of transplanting from the nursery to the orchard or grounds, will receive after passing into the hands of the average planter. Trees are alive; to sustain this life they must have food and water; this food and water must be taken up through the delicate organism of its root system. In handling and transplanting, care must be taken that the vitality of the roots is not impaired by undue exposure to air, or destroyed by heat or frost. Instructions for the care of trees on arrival, handling and planting, are sent to each customer. These instructions for trimming and planting should be followed, if good results are to be expected. After planting according to instructions, they should have plenty of moisture, and as soon as growth starts, food. If planted in rich soil, the food may be present; if not, it should be supplied in form of a light application of a quick-acting commercial fertilizer. Don't use fertilizer or compost at time of planting. Ground may be safely enriched from a month to six weeks before planting, but trees should not be planted on ground so enriched inside of two weeks, and preferably not until after a heavy rain sufficient to dissolve and partially decompose the fertilizer, that it may be in form of plant food that the little rootlets can assimilate. Cultivate often and especially near the trees; hard, uncultivated ground repels moisture from above and throws off moisture from below; succulent weeds and grass consume many times the amount of food and water the newly planted tree will. Don't plant a tree in a fence-corner or some out-of-the-way place, where it will receive no care, and then expect satisfactory results from it. Care for them the first year, care for them the second year and ever after, so long as you expect good results from them.

Fertilizer and Fertilizing

With few exceptions, aside from some portions of Louisiana and Texas, the soil in the South adapted to fruit-culture is thin and light, requiring some fertilizer for satisfactory results. The following table will show amount required per tree on average soil in Florida and the Lower South. If your land is naturally fertile or has been made rich by compost, stable manure, leguminous and cover crops, the minimum amount will probably be sufficient for good results, or, possibly, none will be required the first or second year, while on the lightest sandy soil amounts in excess of the maximum may be required for good results.

Where (G) appears in the table, it indicates that a special wood-producing or tree-grower fertilizer should be used with an analysis of 4 to 5 per cent ammonia, 6 to 8 per cent phosphoric acid, 4 to 5 per cent potash. Where (F) appears, a special fruit-developing fertilizer, analyzing 3 to 4 per cent ammonia, 7 to 9 per cent phosphoric acid, 10 to 12 per cent potash, should be used.

	First year Lbs.	Second year Lbs.	Third year Lbs.
Oranges, grapefruit, Lemons and limes	1 to 4, G.	2 to 5, G.	4 to 8, F.
Kumquats	½ to 2, G.	1 to 3, F.	2 to 4, F.
Pecans and nut trees	2 to 4, G.	3 to 5, G.	4 to 8, G.
Peaches, plums and figs	1 to 4, G.	3 to 6, F.	4 to 8, F.
Pears, apples and mulberries	1 to 3, G.	2 to 5, G.	3 to 6, G.
Persimmons	1 to 3, G.	2 to 5, F.	3 to 6, F.
Grapes	1 to 2, G.	1½ to 3, F.	2 to 4, F.

Ornamental shade and other trees and shrubbery listed require the tree-growing fertilizer in varying quantities according to land and character of tree or plant. No set rule could well be applied; they should have sufficient to keep them in vigorous growing condition.

Proper Distance for Planting

Hardy Citrus Fruits	15 to 20 feet apart each way.
Semi-Tropical Fruits	20 to 30 " " " "
Kumquats	10 to 15 " " " "
Pecans	40 to 50 " " " "
Japan Chestnuts	20 to 25 " " " "
Japan Walnuts	20 to 25 " " " "
Peaches and Plums	15 to 20 " " " "
Pears and Apples	20 to 30 " " " "
Persimmons	15 to 20 " " " "
Mulberries	25 to 40 " " " "
Figs	12 to 15 " " " "
Grapes, bunch sorts	8 to 10 " " " "
Grapes, arbor sorts	20 to 30 " " " "
Pomegranates	10 to 15 " " " "
Loquats	15 to 20 " " " "
Shade Trees, in rows	25 to 40 " " " "
Evergreen Ornamentals	15 to 25 " " " "
Conifers	In groups as desired.
Palms	In rows or groups as desired.
Shrubbery	In groups as desired.
Hedge Plants, in rows	1 foot apart.
Border and Windbreak Trees, in rows	4 to 6 feet apart.
Roses, bush sorts	2 to 3 feet apart.
Roses, climbers	6 to 8 feet apart.

Number of Trees or Plants to the Acre

Distance apart—feet	No. of trees	Distance apart—feet	No. of trees
1x 1	53,560	15x51	196
2x 2	10,890	18x18	134
3x 3	4,840	20x20	108
4x 4	2,722	25x25	69
5x 5	1,742	30x30	45
6x 6	1,210	35x35	35
8x 8	680	40x40	27
10x10	435	45x45	22
12x12	302	50x50	18

Our Trees and Plants are Tested and True to Name

We recommend only kinds and varieties tested in our own grounds and that are worthy of our customers' care and attention. All are carefully labeled and fully guaranteed. The many beautiful grounds, profitable orchards and groves throughout the South, are mute evidence of the quality and value of our goods.

"Just a Few Words About Our Prices and Trees"

The prices in this tree book or catalog are for the trees and plants by mail, express or freight, prepaid, except on balled or burlaped trees, with a liberal guarantee, with privilege of examination, and with valuable premium offers. See pages 1 and 2

Do not confuse these prices with prices of cheap trees and plants of questionable quality offered by parties without financial or trade standing. Bear in mind that in no line of purchases is the possibility of mistake so great as in trees and plants. Trees may look well, yet lack the vigor to insure a successful planting; they may be healthy and vigorous, make fine tree specimens, yet, after years of labor, care and waiting, prove untrue to label, and of a worthless variety; you find the guarantee, if one was given, valueless, as party is either out of business or is irresponsible. You pay in bitter experience far more than the difference you would have paid us for our guaranteed trees.

As to our responsibility, look us up. We refer you to the commercial agencies, boards of trade, or any bank or responsible business house in Jacksonville, or Miami, Florida, Port Arthur, Beaumont, Brownsville or McAllen Texas. We have nearly half a million invested in the business, and are making it a life work.

Neither confuse these prices with those of nurseries, even though responsible and offering good trees and plants, who give no tangible guarantee, who require you to send full amount of order in advance of the shipment, and that you accept the trees as they may pack them, whether good or bad, and turn them over to transportation company who give no assurance that you will ever receive them, or that they will be in good planting condition upon arrival.

Our trees and plants at prices quoted in this list are shipped fully prepaid, with a guarantee that you will receive them in good condition, and that they will grow and prove true to name, or true to the variety for which they were sold. In buying from us you know just what your trees will cost, avoid the risk of careless, haphazard packing, loss and damage in transit.

Buy trees and plants grown to give results and sold on merit. We want the orders of the careful, painstaking planters, who will give the trees and plants the same careful attention, who will love and nourish them as we have loved and nourished them in the nursery. Our trees may cost a little more; but superior quality, free delivery, and liberal guarantee, make them cheapest in the end.

We grow all the trees and plants we offer, and grow them with a view to the results they will give in the orchards and gardens of our customers,—in nurseries, conveniently located throughout the South, where soil and climate, combined with expert knowledge and careful supervision, make possible the production of the best, healthiest and most vigorous trees. These we deliver to customers with transportation charges prepaid, with privilege of examination, with a liberal guarantee, and a premium for best results.

Your order for any of Griffing's Guaranteed Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses or Palms should be sent to our nearest nursery. It will be carefully filled and shipped promptly.

VIEW IN GROUNDS AT MACCLENNY NURSERIES

Biota orientalis | Biota aurea nana | Texas Umbrella | Amour River Privet Hedge | Cedrus deodara

View of one of our Orange and Grapefruit Nurseries

Citrus Fruits

ORANGES, POMELOS, GRAPEFRUIT, LEMONS, LIMES AND KUMQUATS

The Citrus Fruits as grown in Florida, the Gulf Coast and Texas, may well be divided into two groups or classes—Hardy and Semi-tropic.

The First Group, The Hardy Citrus Fruits, has been developed by the selection of sturdy varieties propagated on the hardy, cold-resistant *Citrus trifoliata* roots. This group will stand more cold and frost than the Semi-tropical, and may be safely planted much farther north and in more exposed positions.

The Second Group, The Semi-Tropic, is the standard type and class of commercial Orange, Grapefruit, Lemon and Lime trees propagated on the Sour Orange or Rough Lemon roots, such as are generally planted in the old Orange and Grapefruit belt of Florida, in South Texas, Cuba and Mexico.

Hardy Citrus Fruits

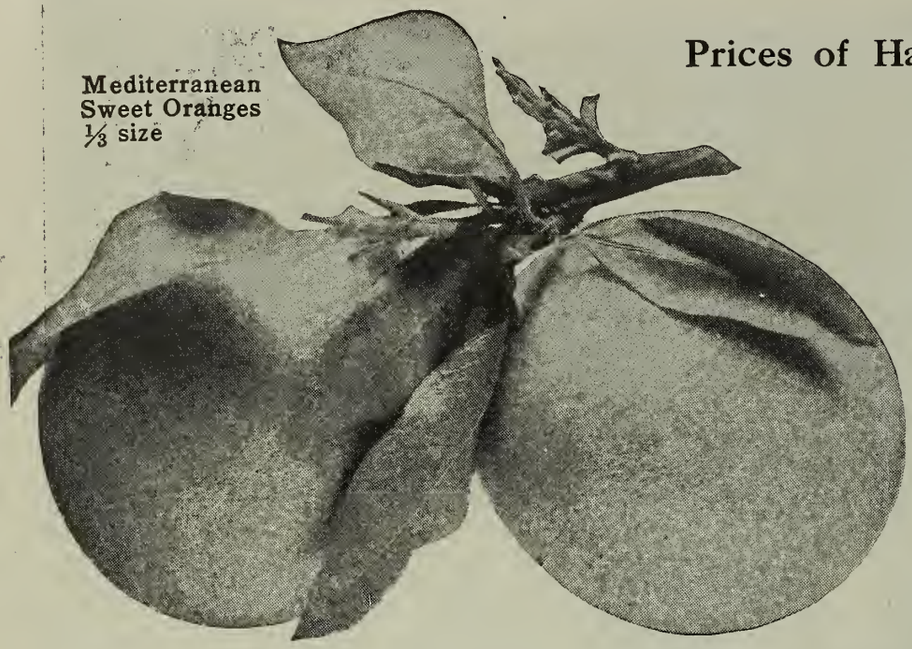
The hardy citrus fruits we list are the sorts that will withstand the greatest amount of freezing weather without injury, and a few of the standard sorts of Round Orange, Grapefruit, Lemons, Limes and Kumquats, all budded and grown upon the hardy *Citrus trifoliata* roots. These hardy sorts may be safely planted in favorable locations in North and West Florida, the more southerly portions of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana the eastern coast section and South Texas. It takes a severe freeze to kill these hardy citrus fruits. A frost or light freeze does them no injury.

The Citrus Trifoliata, the stock or roots on which we bud these hardy citrus fruits, is the hardiest known species of the citrus family, standing a temperature of zero. It is deciduous in its habits, shedding its foliage and hardening its growth early in the fall, remaining perfectly dormant until danger of cold is past in the spring. All varieties and sorts of citrus fruits, including the Satsuma and other kid-glove varieties, the standard round varieties of Oranges, Grapefruit (Pomelo), Lemon, Limes and Kumquats when budded on *C. trifoliata* partake of its hardiness and are rendered more resistant to cold and freezing weather. Fruit produced on trees budded on the *C. trifoliata* ripen from two to three weeks earlier and is far superior in quality to that grown on other stocks. This especially applies to quality of Satsuma Orange, which should be budded only on Trifoliata roots.

Soil and Location. For maximum results and safety these hardy citrus fruits should be planted only on land composed of sandy loam closely underlaid with clay or marl, alluvial lands, clay and heavy stiff lands, draining readily but containing a goodly amount of moisture. The heavy, stiff lands of Eastern Texas and Louisiana are especially well adapted. They will not give as good results on high light sandy soil or land lacking in moisture. When possible to do so, select a location protected on the North and West by dense or thick woodland (if natural dense woodland with evergreen foliage is not available, a windbreak may be planted that will be even better; see Windbreak Trees, page 44), or by a body of water, the latter being preferable.

Cultural Notes. Trees should be planted from 15 to 20 feet apart, except Kumquats, which may be planted from 10 to 15 feet apart. Land should be thoroughly broken, well pulverized and leveled; if in low, damp land, it should be ridged in beds as wide as rows are apart, planting trees in center of beds. Good drainage is essential. Cultivate often and shallow throughout first season. When fertilizer is required, it should be applied in two or three applications by spreading on ground in circle around tree 3 or 4 feet in diameter and raking in. No pruning is needed aside from removing sprouts from below the union or bud. Any shaping of tree that may be desired can be done by pinching ends off tender branches. Let the tree take its natural low spreading form. Future cultivation should consist of a shallow plowing and fertilizing during March, followed by frequent shallow cultivation until August, when space between the trees should be seeded with beggar-weed or other leguminous crops. Increase fertilizer in sufficient quantities to keep trees vigorous and healthy during growing season, which may be spread on ground in two or three applications about six weeks apart and worked in with cultivator. No pruning.

Citrus trees, unless we are instructed to contrary, will be pruned ready for planting before shipment



Mediterranean Sweet Oranges ⅓ size

Prices of Hardy Orange Trees Budded on Citrus Trifoliata Roots

Standard stake-trained trees as chiefly grown and usually shipped from our Jacksonville, Florida and Port Arthur, Texas Nurseries.

	Each	10	100	1,000
1 to 2 ft., small size	$0 45	$4 00	$33 00	$300 00
2 to 3 ft., light size	60	5 00	45 00	400 00
3 to 4 ft., medium size	75	6 50	60 00	500 00
4 to 5 ft., standard size	85	8 00	75 00	650 00
5 to 7 ft., large size	1 00	9 00	85 00	800 00

Special Note. The foregoing price schedule is for standard stake-trained trees. The 1- to 2-foot size is about the same as listed by some nurseries as one-year-old. The 2- to 3-foot size is equal or superior to the two-year-old size. The 3- to 4- and 4- to 5-foot sizes are better the the 3-year size. The 5- to 7-foot large size is superior to anything offered by most of these nurseries. These trees are shapely and well-formed. Larger sizes mostly branched.

Orders for any goods listed in this catalogue should be sent to the nursery nearest you

Prices of Low-branched Trees, Special Texas Style or Grade

WE PROPAGATE ONLY THE SATSUMA VARIETY IN THIS STYLE OF TREE

	Each	10	100	1,000
No. 0 Extra small, 12 to 18 in.	$0 50	$4 50	$35 00	$300 00
No. 1 Small size, 18 to 24 in.	70	6 00	50 00	400 00
No. 2 Medium size, 24 to 30 in.	85	7 50	50 00	500 00
No. 3 Standard size, 2½ to 3 ft.	$1 00	$9 00	$75 00	$600 00
No. 4 Large size, 3 to 4 ft.	1 50	13 50	125 00	

Special Note. The caliper of the trees in the foregoing schedule at a point two inches above the bud will average about as follows:

No. 1. ..... 1-4- to 5-16-inch caliper.
No. 2. ..... 5-16- to 7-16- " "
No. 3. ..... 7-16- to 9-16- " "
No. 4. ..... 9-16- to 5-8- " "

BALLED AND BURLAPED CITRUS TREES

From our Texas Nurseries we can supply either the special, low-branched Texas grade or standard stake-trained trees, taken up with ball of earth intact with root, the same secured and held in place by burlap.

PRICES. Owing to the weight of the heavy ball of earth, the prices for the balled and burlaped trees, freight prepaid, will depend largely upon the cost of transportation. Special delivered prices will be quoted on application, based on the following f. o. b. nursery shipping station price No. 1, small, 1½ to 2 ft., 85 cts. each, $7.50 for 10, $65 per 100, $550 per 1,000.

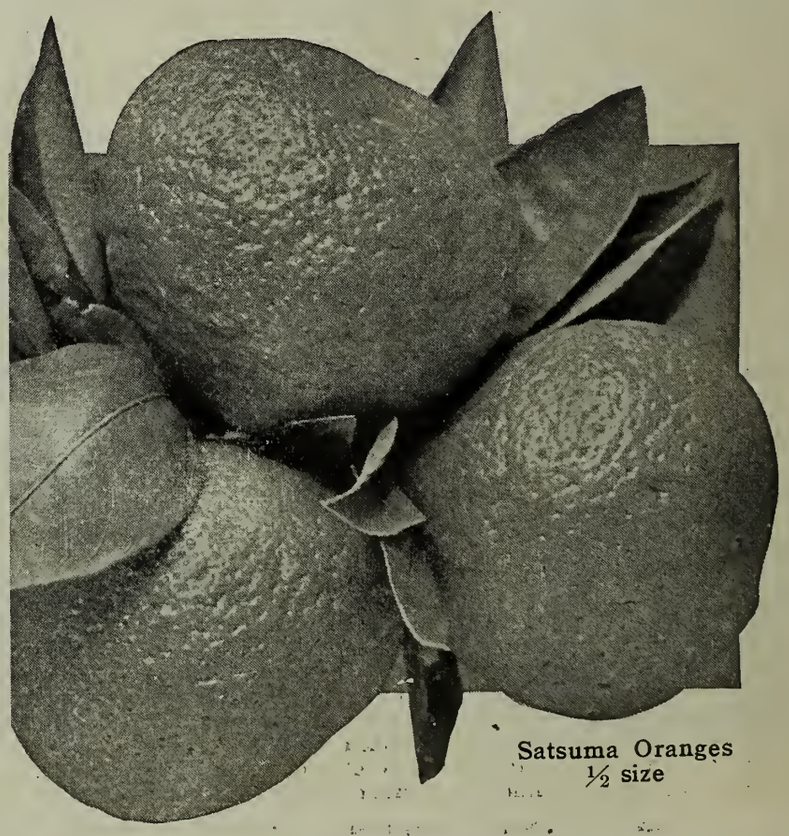
No. 2, medium, 2 to 2½ ft., $1 each, $9 for 10, $75 per 100, $650 per 1,000.

No. 3, standard, 2½ to 3 ft., $1.50 each, $12.50 for 10, $100 for 100, $850 per 1,000.

No. 4, large, 3 to 4 ft., $2 each, $15 for 10, $125 per 100.

No. 5, extra large, 4 to 5 ft., $2.50 each, $20 for 10, $175 per 100.

While the cost of the balled and burlaped trees is considerably higher than for trees shipped with bare roots, the results are in keeping with the increase. Trees moved with a ball of earth intact with the root, need very little pruning or defoliating; all are sure to grow and make a growth in their new quarters even better than if they had never been moved. The result quite pays the difference in cost. Ask for special delivered prices which will be quoted, based on cost of freight from nursery to your place, and the foregoing F.O.B. shipping point prices.



Satsuma Oranges ½ size

Varieties of Hardy Oranges

For detailed description of varieties see description of Citrus Fruits, pages 5 and 12.

Satsuma. Results from trees planted ten to fifteen years ago have proved the adaptability of the hardy citrus fruits to these sections, heretofore considered too far north for Orange culture. The planting of the Satsuma is no experiment. It is the hardiest edible Orange in cultivation, and should be in every home-garden or orchard along the Gulf Coast and Eastern Texas. An Orange that will succeed farther north and in colder, frostier locations than any other. A fruit unsurpassed in quality and delicacy of texture. The earliest Orange of the season. No Oranges to interfere with its sale except cold-storage Valencias from California. It is full of juice, good and sweet; not dry, stringy and sour like the stored Oranges. An Orange with a thin, velvety skin that can be removed by the fingers without the aid of a knife or the spilling of a drop of juice.

Mandarin. The oldest of the kid-glove varieties cultivated in the South. Like the Satsuma and others, the skin or peel can be removed by the fingers without the aid of a knife or the loss of juice. Ripens immediately after the Satsuma and is nearly as hardy. Especially suited for lower Louisiana and Mississippi delta as well as the Gulf Coast and Eastern Texas. Trees upright, of vigorous growth and bear very young.

Four-year Satsuma Orange on Citrus trifoliata

Tangerine. One of Florida's most popular varieties, the best known of the kid-glove type. Matures after the Mandarin. Desirable, as it continues the marketing season into December and January. Tree is not quite so hardy as the Satsuma, but when budded on *Citrus trifoliata* stock will stand a temperature of 18 to 20 degrees. Well adapted for the Gulf Coast and Texas.

Three-year-old Orange tree on Sour Orange Roots, South Texas

Dugat. Introduced from Beeville, Texas. The most important Orange of Texas origin. An exceptionally hardy round Orange, adapted for planting to extreme Northern border of orange belt. Its vigorous growth, early bearing, prolificness and fine quality make it a most desirable sort.

Parson Brown. Extremely early, standard round variety. The best early Orange produced in the Florida Orange belt, ripening in September and October. When budded on *Citrus trifoliata* root the tree becomes quite hardy, standing temperature of 18 degrees. The quality of fruit is much improved over that produced on trees budded on sour Orange and lemon roots. A prolific bearer, producing good fruit when quite young.

Boone's Early. Very early, ripening in September and October. Strong, vigorous growth; very productive and of fine quality. By some people this variety is considered better than Parson Brown. The tree is a better grower, a little more hardy and quite as prolific.

Mediterranean Sweet. Sometimes called Early Oblong. The hardiest and earliest bearing of the round Oranges. When budded on the *Citrus trifoliata*, will stand almost as much cold as Satsuma. Ripens early, but will hang on the trees in good condition until mid-winter or spring. One of the most desirable for planting in North Florida along the Gulf Coast and in Texas.

Pineapple. Unquestionably the finest flavored Orange grown. On trifoliata roots it becomes quite hardy, bears very young and abundantly. Matures in December, but will hang on trees in perfect condition until March.

Valencia Late. One of Florida's most valuable sorts. When worked on *Citrus trifoliata*, are quite resistant to frost. Fruit matures late in winter or early spring. For those who have a well-sheltered location or who intend to furnish protection to all or part of their trees, so as to protect the late fruit, this is a valuable sort.

Washington Navel. The famous navel seedless Oranges so largely grown in California. While this variety does not bear heavily in Florida when budded on sour Orange roots, it has proven a very prolific sort on *Citrus trifoliata* roots.

HARDY GRAPEFRUIT (Pomelo)

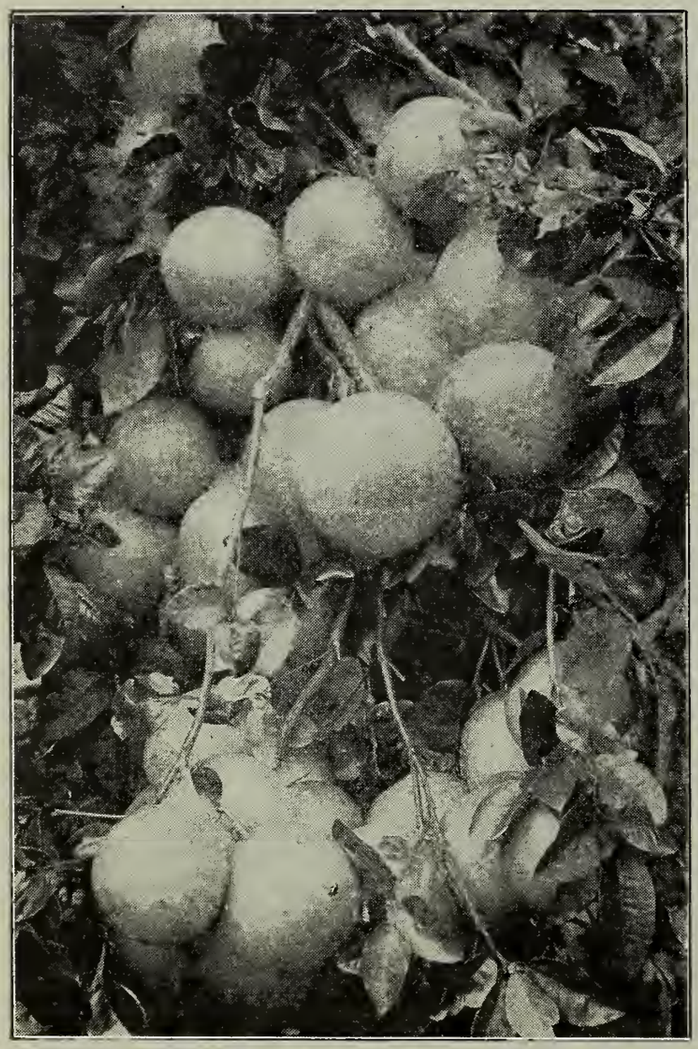
Grapefruit is gaining in popularity faster than any other fruit grown. It has been considered by many that the Grapefruit is more tender than the orange, but this is an error.

A great many Grapefruit trees budded on *Citrus trifoliata* have been planted during the past few years in Southern Georgia, along the Gulf Coast and in Texas. These are now coming into profitable bearing, and are demonstrating, beyond a doubt, that they can be safely and successfully grown in this territory.

Grapefruit produced on trees budded on *Citrus trifoliata* is far superior in texture, flavor and quality to that from trees budded on sour orange or lemon roots. The fruit matures earlier, thus supplying the first fall markets before fruit grown on other stock is fit to ship. Hardy Grapefruit can be successfully grown in Texas with a minimum amount of risk, and with the assurance that fruit of the very highest grade can be produced. The varieties we offer when budded on *Citrus trifoliata* roots are quite as resistant to cold as oranges (except Satsumas), and in some sections even hardier.

	Each	10	100	1,000
1 to 2 ft., small size	$0 45	$4 00	$33 00	$300 00
2 to 3 ft., light size	60	5 00	45 00	400 00
3 to 4 ft., medium size	75	6 50	60 00	500 00
4 to 5 ft., standard size	85	8 00	75 00	650 00
5 to 7 ft., large size	1 00	9 00	85 00	800 00

Marsh Seedless Grapefruit budded on Citrus trifoliata, 2 years old



Duncan Grapefruit

We do not undertake to propagate a general line of low-branched hardy Grapefruit trees. We can, however, furnish a limited number at the same price as quoted for low-branched orange trees on page 6.

BALLED AND BURLAPED HARDY GRAPEFRUIT TREES

The balled and burlaped hardy Grapefruit trees can be supplied the same as hardy oranges. See under head of Balled and Burlaped Citrus trees page 6.

VARIETIES OF HARDY GRAPEFRUIT

For detailed description of varieties see descriptions of Citrus Fruits

Duncan. A variety that has been more largely planted in extreme North Florida and along Gulf Coast than any other. Has proven exceptionally resistant to frost damage, and wonderfully productive. Its fine quality, good appearance, hardiness and prolificness strongly recommend it as the leading variety for the Gulf Coast and Texas.

Florida Common. The best type of the Florida standard Grapefruit, which has done more to create the great demand for this fruit than all other varieties. The trees bear young and abundantly when budded on *Citrus trifoliata* root.

Marsh Seedless. The most generally popular Grapefruit grown. Trees when budded on *Citrus trifoliata* are extremely resistant to cold, standing nearly as much freezing weather as Satsuma orange. Very productive and bears extremely young. The fruit is of most popular size, medium to large. Nearly seedless and of exceptional quality and flavor.

Pernambuco. A late variety, and heavy, annual bearer when budded on the *Citrus trifoliata* root.

Triumph. A strong-growing, early-fruiting and very prolific variety. Becomes very resistant to cold when grown on the *Citrus trifoliata* roots. Fruit small to medium size, matures very early, this feature making it particularly valuable.

Send your order to our Nursery that is located nearest to your home.

HARDY LEMONS AND LIMES

Lemon and Lime trees are normally much more tender than orange and grapefruit, yet when budded on the *Citrus trifoliata* they become quite resistant and may be planted in North Florida, along the Gulf Coast and in Texas.

PRICES OF LEMONS AND LIMES

	Each	10	100	1,000
1 to 2 ft., small size	$0 45	$4 00	$33 00	$300 00
2 to 3 ft., light size	60	5 00	45 00	400 00
3 to 4 ft., medium size	75	6 50	60 00	500 00
4 to 5 ft., standard size	85	8 00	75 00	650 00
5 to 7 ft., large size	1 00	9 00	85 00	800 00

We do not propagate a general line of low-branched hardy Lemon and Lime trees. We can, however, furnish a limited number at the same price as quoted for low-branched orange trees on page 6.

BALLED AND BURLAPED HARDY LEMON AND LIME TREES

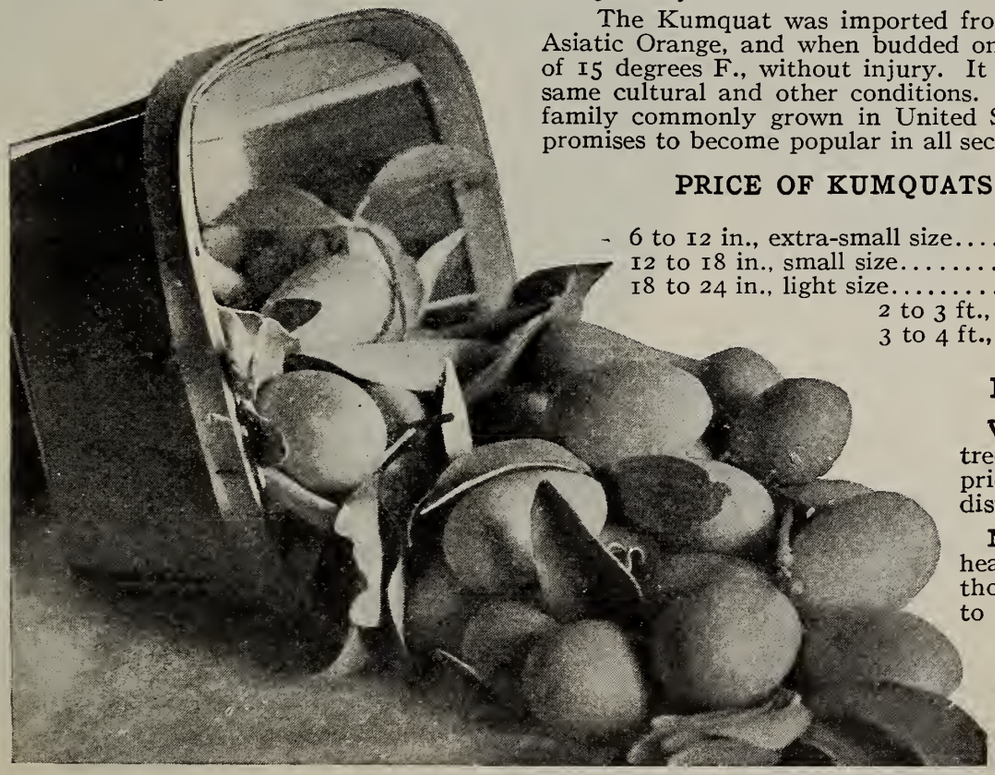
The balled and burlaped Hardy Lemon and Lime trees can be supplied the same as hardy oranges. See under head of balled and burlaped citrus trees, page 6.

Kenedy Lemons

Varieties. We propagate on hardy *Citrus trifoliata* the **Kenedy, Ponderosa** and **Villa Franca** Lemons and **Persian Lime.** For description see page 15.

KUMQUATS

Sometimes called the Kinkan Orange. When the fruit is clipped in bunches of two or three, with a few leaves attached, packed in small boxes, with the leaves peeping from between the fruits, they make a most attractive package, selling readily at from $3.50 to $10 per 32-quart crate. Fruit sent to the large markets, packed as suggested, is chiefly used as a table decoration. The best season for marketing is from the middle of November to January.



Nagami Kumquat

The Kumquat was imported from Japan, where it withstands more cold than the Asiatic Orange, and when budded on *Citrus trifoliata* roots it will stand a temperature of 15 degrees F., without injury. It is as hardy as the Satsuma and is adapted to the same cultural and other conditions. While the Kumquat is the smallest of the Citrus family commonly grown in United States, it is a valuable and attractive novelty, and promises to become popular in all sections of the country.

PRICE OF KUMQUATS BUDDED ON CITRUS TRIFOLIATA

	Each	10	100
6 to 12 in., extra-small size	$0 45	$4 00	$35 00
12 to 18 in., small size	50	4 50	40 00
18 to 24 in., light size	65	6 00	50 00
2 to 3 ft., standard size	1 00	8 00	70 00
3 to 4 ft., large size	1 30	10 00	90 00

BALLED AND BURLAPED KUMQUATS

We can supply the balled and burlaped Kumquat trees from our Texas Nurseries. Apply for delivered prices on same, which will be governed largely by the distance shipped and freight rate.

Nagami. (Oblong.) Tree dwarf, bushy growth, dense head, 8 to 10 feet in height; foliage light, glossy green, thornless, somewhat angled wood. Fruit oblong, 1½ to 2 inches in length and 1 inch in diameter; golden yellow, rind sweet, pulp sprightly and fine flavor.

Marumi. (Round.) Trees compact, 6 to 8 feet in height. Hardier than Nagami, and stands more cold than Satsuma orange. Fruit round, about an inch in diameter; light golden yellow; sweet, with a pleasant flavor, pulp and juice sprightly, quality fine. Ripens two to three weeks earlier than the oblong.

Semi-Tropic Citrus Fruits

Parson Brown Oranges

Under this department we list Orange, Pomelo (Grapefruit), Lemon and Lime trees budded on the native Sour Orange and Rough Lemon Roots. These are adapted for planting in Central and South Florida, South Texas, the West India Islands and Mexico, thereby distinguishing them from the hardy or frost-resisting trees budded on *Citrus trifoliata* roots, which are valuable for planting further north in sections more liable to frost injury.

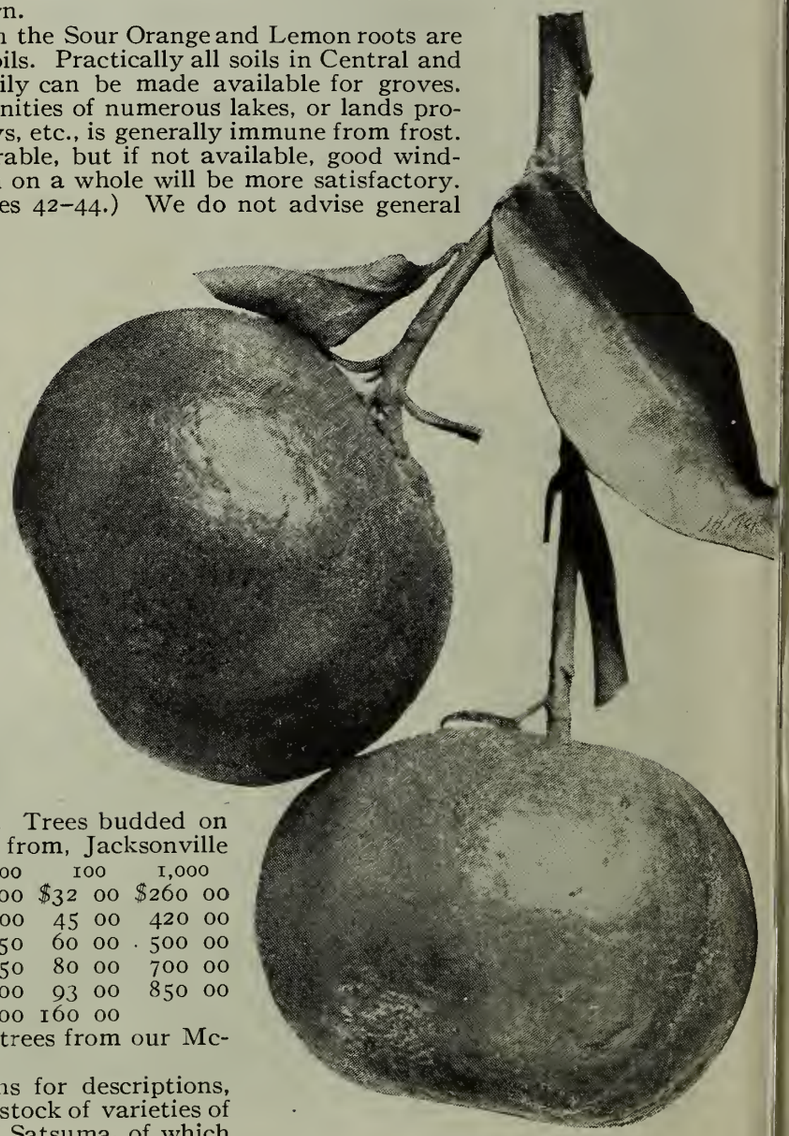
If the planting of these semi-tropic fruits is not rendered too hazardous by injury from frost, we advise their use instead of those budded on *Citrus trifoliata*, and especially if the land is light, sandy and subject to drought.

The Native Sour Orange. For general planting where the increased hardiness produced by the *Citrus trifoliata* is of minor importance, the Sour root is the best and most reliable stock on which to bud all Citrus fruit except Satsuma Orange. It is a strong grower, resistant to disease and immune from attack of maldigoma (Foot-rot). Fruit grown on Sour Orange roots, as a rule, ranks higher in quality, has finer texture and better keeping qualities than those on Lemon roots.

The Rough Lemon. The Florida Rough Lemon is of rapid, vigorous growth, bringing trees budded on it into early fruiting. Thrives especially well on the light, sandy soils of South Florida, and in some sections is the only stock or root on which a satisfactory tree can be grown.

Soil and Location. Both the Sour Orange and Lemon roots are adapted to a wide range of soils. Practically all soils in Central and South Florida draining readily can be made available for groves. The high, rolling land in vicinities of numerous lakes, or lands protected by broad streams, bays, etc., is generally immune from frost. Woodland protection is desirable, but if not available, good windbreaks may be grown, which on a whole will be more satisfactory. (See Windbreak Trees, pages 42–44.) We do not advise general planting of semi-tropical citrus trees north of a line drawn across Florida from Ormond to Cedar Keys, except in well protected locations, and in Texas only in the Rio Grande Valley and as far north as Sarita.

Cultural Notes. Trees should be planted from 20 to 30 feet apart. Land should be thoroughly broken and well pulverized. If low and damp, should be ridged high so that trees may be set 6 to 10 inches above general level of ground. On rolling sandy soil plant on level. Cultivate often and shallow throughout the first and second seasons. Fertilizer should be applied in three applications by spreading on ground in a circle around tree 3 to 4 feet in diameter and raking in.



Tangerine Oranges

SEMI-TROPIC ORANGES

For Central and South Florida, South Texas, Mexico, and the Islands. Trees budded on Sour Orange and Rough Lemon Roots. Grown at and usually shipped from, Jacksonville and Miami, Fla., McAllen, Texas Nurseries.

	Each	100	100	1,000
1 to 2 ft., small size	$0 45	$4 00	$32 00	$260 00
2 to 3 ft., light size	60	5 00	45 00	420 00
3 to 4 ft., medium size	75	6 50	60 00	500 00
4 to 5 ft., standard size	1 00	8 50	80 00	700 00
5 to 7 ft., large size	1 15	10 00	93 00	850 00
6 to 8 ft., branched	2 20	20 00	160 00	

Balled and Burlaped Trees. We can supply balled and burlaped trees from our McAllen Nurseries. Ask for special delivered prices for same.

Varieties of Semi-Tropic Oranges. See Citrus Fruit Descriptions for descriptions, and list of varieties, pages 12 and 13. We propagate and offer a general stock of varieties of Oranges on both Sour Orange and Rough Lemon roots, with exception of Satsuma, of which we offer none on Sour roots and only a limited number on Lemon.

SEMI-TROPIC POMELO (GRAPEFRUIT)

For Central and South Florida, the Islands and Mexico, trees budded on either Sour Orange or Rough Lemon roots should be planted. (See comments on Grapefruit culture, page 14.)

PRICES FOR POMELO (GRAPEFRUIT) TREES BUDDED ON SOUR ORANGE AND LEMON ROOTS

Grown at and usually shipped from Jacksonville and Miami, Fla., and McAllen, Texas Nurseries.

	Each	10	100	1,000
1 to 2 ft., small size	$0 60	$5 00	$45 00	$400 00
2 to 3 ft., light size	65	6 00	50 00	450 00
3 to 4 ft., medium size	1 00	8 50	75 00	650 00
4 to 5 ft., standard size	1 25	12 00	100 00	850 00
5 to 7 ft., large size	2 00	16 00	125 00	

Balled and Burlaped Trees. We can supply balled and burlaped trees from our McAllen Nurseries. Ask for special delivered prices for same.

Varieties of Pomelo (Grapefruit). We propagate all varieties listed in description department for citrus fruit, page 14. All the varieties listed are good and of merit, yet we are inclined to urge the curtailment in number of varieties in this most important fruit to the best standard sorts.

FLORIDA SEEDLING GRAPEFRUIT

We offer for this year's delivery Pomelo (Grapefruit) trees grown from selected fruit. It was this character of trees that bore the first Florida Grapefruit, and it was through the excellence of this fruit that Florida Grapefruit became famous as a commercial fruit.

2 to 3 ft., light size, 30 cts. each, $2.50 for 10, $20 per 100, $175 per 1,000.
3 to 4 ft., medium size, 40 cts. each, $3.50 for 10, $30 per 100, $200 per 1,000.
4 to 5 ft., standard size, 45 cts. each, $4 for 10, $35 per 100, $250 per 1,000.
5 to 7 ft., large size, 50 cts. each, $4.50 for 10, $40 per 100, $300 per 1,000.

SEMI-TROPIC LEMONS AND LIMES

The popularity of Limes is only in its infancy; comparatively few people know the deliciousness and refreshing qualities of a Limeade. The increasing consumption of both Lemons and Limes at soda fountains and soft-drink stores throughout the country calls for a great amount of these fruits, and this demand is sure to become greater as people learn the healthful qualities of fruit juices, and so discard the more injurious soft drinks. The growing of Limes and Lemons has already become an important citrus fruit industry in Central and Southern Florida, and we believe the time is not far distant when these fruits will be as extensively planted as the orange and grapefruit.

	Each	10	100	1,000
1 to 2 ft., small size	$0 45	$4 00	$32 00	$260 00
2 to 3 ft., light size	60	5 00	45 00	420 00
3 to 4 ft., medium size	75	6 50	60 00	500 00
4 to 5 ft., standard size	1 00	8 50	80 00	700 00
5 to 7 ft., large size	1 15	10 00	93 00	850 00
6 to 8 ft., branched	2 20	20 00	160 00	

Balled and Burlaped Trees. We can supply balled and burlaped trees from our McAllen Nurseries. Ask for special delivered price for same.

Varieties Lemons and Limes. We propagate all varieties of Lemons and Limes described in citrus fruit description, page 11, on Sour Orange, and Lemon roots. The Florida Key Limes offered are grown from selected seed upon their own roots. The strain we offer comes almost invariably true to parent fruit. The seedling trees are more sturdy and vigorous than when budded.

SEMI-TROPIC KUMQUATS

Kumquats budded on Lemon roots grow to good-sized trees, and will, if given proper care, yield an abundance of good commercial fruit. The trees are close, of compact growth, especially desirable for bordering drives or separating yard and house plot from balance of grove. Nothing is more handsome than a border or hedge of Kumquats loaded down with golden fruit.

Pineapple Oranges. ⅔ size

For shipping, pick with two or three leaves attached to each spray of fruit, pack in strawberry baskets and crates, fill bottom of baskets with fruit, shake down well and place the top layer carefully in rows with the foliage peeping out between the fruit, ship to fancy fruit dealers and your returns will surprise you, usually averaging $3 to $6 per crate.

Kumquat trees, budded on *Citrus trifoliata* roots, are grown at Jacksonville, Fla., and Port Arthur, Tex., Nurseries; and on sour orange and rough lemon roots at Jacksonville, Miami, Fla., and McAllen, Tex., Nurseries.

	Each	10	100
6 to 12 in., extra-small size	$0 45	$4 00	$35 00
12 to 18 in., small size	50	4 50	40 00
18 to 24 in., light size	65	6 00	50 00
2 to 3 ft., standard size	1 00	8 00	70 00
3 to 4 ft., large size	1 30	10 00	90 00

Balled and Burlaped Trees. We can supply Balled and Burlaped trees from our McAllen Nurseries. Ask for special delivered prices for same.

Varieties. Marumi and Nagami. See descriptions, page 9.

Citrus Fruit Descriptions

For convenience we have listed our stocks under two groups, Hardy and Semi-tropic, and in this department we give detailed descriptions of all the varieties we offer. With slight variations, these descriptions will apply to trees budded on *Citrus trifoliata* as well as on Sour Orange and Rough Lemon roots.

ORANGES

Boone's Early. Medium size, round; color deep yellow, flesh yellowish; pulp tender and melting, juicy, sweet and spicy, quality good, some seed. Ripens early October. Unlike most early Oranges, it colors up well as soon as ripe.

Centennial. A rather early variety, but holds its fruit in prime condition longer than most early or mid-season varieties, and is usually of fine quality late in the season. Fruit is medium in size, heavy, bright-colored, with thin, tough skin; sweet and juicy pulp.

Dugat. Medium size, nearly round, uniform shape and size; color rich golden yellow; skin thin and tough, usually smooth and bright; pulp tender, juicy, rich and sweet, with just a tinge of acid to give it flavor and sprightliness; flavor excellent. Ripens early in November. Tree of vigorous growth, forming beautiful spreading head. Has proven itself to be one of the hardiest, if not the hardiest of round Oranges. It is a valuable variety worthy of general planting.

Homosassa. One of the best types of Florida Oranges. Moderately early. Tree a vigorous grower with few thorns. Fruit medium-sized, round, somewhat flattened; uniformly heavy and juicy; color bright; skin smooth, thin and tough; quality best. A good keeper and carries well to market.

Jaffa. A very choice Orange imported from Syria. Late-ripening, thornless; strong, upright growth of distinct appearance and habits. Trees fruit young and produce heavy annual crops. Medium to large size; thin skin; pulp rich and melting with scarcely any fiber. Fruit remains on trees in firm condition for a long period.

King. Large, late Mandarin of exceptional value, and may be shipped as late as May. Color orange-red; skin rough, but general fine appearance; juicy and meaty with a peculiar and most agreeable aromatic flavor. Quality best. Fruit has an exceptionally good market value, being the latest Mandarin.

Dugat Oranges

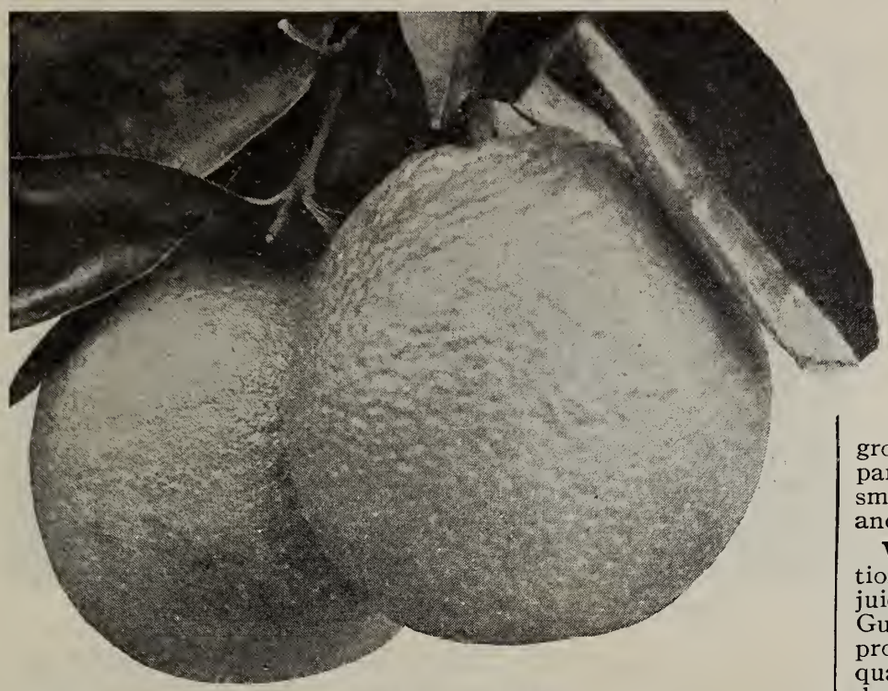
Mandarin. One of the oldest and best-known of the Mandarin, or kid-glove type, of Orange. Fruit medium, flattened; color deep yellow; thin skin with loosely adhering segments. For Gulf Coast planting it is second only to Satsuma. Nearly thornless.

Mediterranean Sweet. Fruit medium to large, somewhat oblong; skin smooth and thin; pulp juicy, sweet and delicious; quality best. Trees are good growers, thornless and of a distinct spreading growth. Very hardy, standing several more degrees cold than most round varieties, being nearly as hardy as Satsuma. Medium season.

Parson Brown. Medium size, slightly oblong, with smooth, thin skin; fruit very heavy, solid and juicy; pulp tender, sweet and delicious. Ripe and sweet early in October, but not well colored until about the first of November. Color, when fully ripe, light orange—showy and attractive. Colors well in transit if picked early. Fruit will hang on trees in good condition until January. Strong, vigorous growth, heavy fruiting. Generally considered the best early Orange planted in Florida.

Pineapple. The most prominent mid-season Orange of the present time. Too much cannot be said in its praise. Fruit above medium in size; thin, tough skin, smooth and bright. In its superior quality lies its special merit. Pulp tender, abundance of most exquisite flavored juice with just the right amount of pleasant acidity mingled with sweet to make its quality unsurpassed. Undoubtedly the best quality and flavored Orange grown. Tree of good growth, good producer; fruit cures and ships well. Ripe December to February.

Five-year-old Grapefruit tree on Sour Orange roots



Valencia Late Oranges

ORANGES, continued

Ruby. An Orange of fine quality; trees almost thornless; good grower, heavy bearer and is the favorite Blood Orange; medium size; skin thin, but very tough; pulp melting, juicy and of exquisite flavor. As the fruit ripens it usually becomes streaked with blood-red, and when fully ripe the inner pulp becomes ruby-red, showing through the peel.

Satsuma. The most popular variety of the Mandarin type, made so by its resistance to cold, early ripening and fine quality of fruit when budded on the *Citrus trifoliata* roots. It is the hardiest of all edible, fruiting varieties of Citrus, and in a dormant condition will stand a temperature of six to eight degrees above zero. Trees come into bearing very young; are prolific and robust. Fruit is medium size, somewhat flattened and inclined to be somewhat conical; color reddish orange; flesh fine-grained, tender, juicy, sweet and delicious; rind and segments part freely. The Satsuma oranges can be easily eaten out of hand without the aid of a knife or the loss of a drop of juice. This variety is especially suited for planting throughout the northern portion of Florida, the coast country of Georgia, southern Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.

St. Michael's Blood. One of the best of the Blood Oranges. Fruit medium size, almost round, with thin but tough skin; pulp juicy, melting, rich and of exquisite flavor, being unsurpassed in quality. Usually the fruit becomes mottled or streaked with blood-red as it ripens, the pulp often a beautiful, rich ruby-red, showing through the peel in a reddish blush. Tree is of vigorous growth, nearly thornless; a regular and prolific bearer.

Tangerine. (Dancy's.) Probably the best known of the Kid-Glove or Mandarin type of Oranges; the tree is an upright, vigorous grower, usually commencing to bear while young. Fruit small to medium size, skin and segments part freely. Juicy, aromatic and rich; deep red color. Very attractive, commanding good prices on the market.

Tardiff. (Hart's Late.) One of the most popular late Oranges. The fruit ripens in April, hangs on the trees in good condition until mid-summer. Tree is of strong and vigorous growth. The variety is very prolific and comes into bearing comparatively early. Fruit medium size; round to slightly oval; smooth and heavy, the flesh being firm; flavor when ripe, brisk and racy; color lightish orange; few, if any, seeds.

Valencia Late. A very late and prolific variety of exceptionally fine quality. Fruit large size, oval or rounded in shape; juicy, sweet, tender and of exceptional flavor. In Florida and Gulf Coast country it produces an Orange superior to the fruit produced in California. The fruit does not lose its juice and quality if frosted while hanging on the tree as most other varieties do. Tree a vigorous grower and quite hardy.

Washington Navel. Ranks first in quality and prolificness of the Navel Oranges. Size large, somewhat oval, meaty, tender, sweet, and highly flavored, with little membrane or fiber in its interior make-up. Little flattened; skin smooth, heavy, juicy, and of excellent quality. Packs from 54 to 72 to the box.

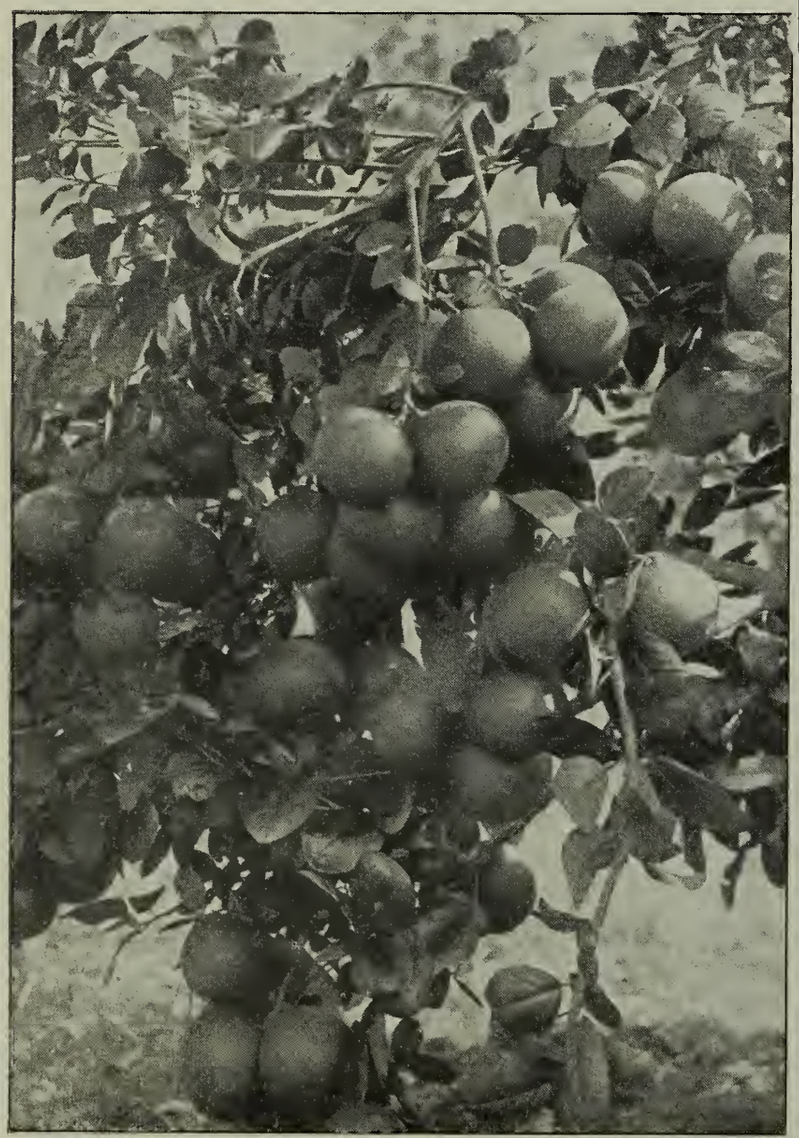
Orders for any Fruit or Ornamental Tree, Shrubs or Roses, listed in this Catalogue should be sent to the nursery nearest you.

Four-year-old Grapefruit Grove in Dade County, Florida

POMELO (GRAPEFRUIT)

Although the plantings of Grapefruit trees have been heavy for several years, the demand for the product has increased in a larger ratio, and of course there has been no reduction in the market price. From present indications, the next few years will be far better than the past. Pomelos will produce more boxes of fruit to a given number of trees than any other citrus fruit, and taking all points into consideration, they can be grown and marketed at a lower cost than other citrus fruits, therefore the margin of profits is large.

At the present time, only a small percentage of the people of this country and Canada are familiar with the delicious flavor of the Grapefruit as a breakfast or dessert fruit, but the demand is rapidly increasing, and markets that only a few years ago took but two or three boxes are now using them by the carload, and at increased prices. No other fruit has gained in popularity so rapidly as the Grapefruit, and judging from the demand of the past half-dozen seasons, its popularity is broadening daily.



Florida Common Grapefruit

Two-year-old Grapefruit on Sour Orange roots

To the planter of citrus fruits the Pomelo especially commends itself. The trees are strong and sturdy, resisting disease better than any other citrus fruits, are seldom attacked by the white fly or other insects, and come into bearing young and produce extremely heavy crops. It seems that Florida and the Gulf Coast sections have a monopoly on the Grapefruit production, for California fruit, and from other sections also, does not develop the quality of the Florida and Gulf Coast product.

Duncan. Large size, shapely and uniform; peel tough and smooth; color light yellow; flesh light; juice sacks large and closely packed; quality the best; bitterness marked and well blended with sweetness and acidity. Ripens fall or early winter, hanging on trees in prime condition until spring or early summer. It has been more largely planted in Texas and along the Gulf Coast than other varieties, where it is considered much more hardy. A good and safe variety to plant anywhere.

Florida Common, or **Standard.** The buds for the variety we list as Common Florida or Standard were taken from some of the best trees of old Florida seedling Grapefruit, which has done more to create the great demand for this fruit than all other varieties, having just the right amount of the bitter or true Grapefruit flavor. Fruit large; light lemon-color; heavy, of the best quality. The tree is a strong, upright rank grower, very prolific, producing fruit in immense clusters. Average to the box 46 to 54.

Marsh Seedless. The most universally popular of all Grapefruit, and deservedly so. It embraces all the good points from the grower's viewpoint, and being nominally seedless, of good quality, medium to large size, makes it a universal favorite on the market. As an all-round money-making, satisfactory variety, we recommend it in preference to all others. Size medium to large, a little flattened; skin thin and smooth; pulp firm, juicy, heavy and of excellent quality; nearly seedless.

Pernambuco. A fine late variety introduced from South America. Trees large, good grower, heavy annual bearer, with short thorns. Fruit medium to large, heavy and of good quality. In the Manatee River section this variety is considered the best market sort grown. Packs from 54 to 72 to the box.

Standard. See Florida Common.

Triumph. Fruit medium to small; clear thin skin; fine flavor, with less "rag" than in most Grapefruit; very heavy, juicy and well flavored. A popular variety, as the market seems to demand a medium to small Grapefruit of good quality. Packs 74 to 96.

Persian Lime

LEMONS AND LIMES

Lemons and Limes are worthy the consideration of any one engaging in citrus fruit growing. They are popular fruits and gaining in popularity from year to year, especially Limes. Trees are vigorous, healthy and very productive.

Kenedy Lemon. A most remarkable Lemon, originating as a chance seedling on Rancho de LaPara. The original tree stands 20 to 25 feet in height with almost an equal spread of branches, and produces annually from 2,500 to 4,000 Lemons, ripening continuously throughout the year. This ever-bearing characteristic explains the almost unbelievable number of fruits produced. The fruit possesses all the points of an ideal commercial Lemon. Size large, pointed at ends; skin somewhat leathery, tough and comparatively smooth; pulp is full of juice, containing a surpassingly large quantity of fine, spicy, citric acid; keeping qualities excellent, the fruit having been kept in perfect condition for six months. Tree is of a strong, upright growth, coming into bearing at an early age. Every one in the Lower South planting citrus trees should have a few of these.

Ponderosa Lemon. Sometimes called Wonderful Lemon. An exceptionally large Lemon, fruits weighing from 1½ to 2½ pounds; very juicy, good quality, genuine lemon flavor. Rind thin for so large a fruit. Bears when quite young. Trees similar to other Lemons in appearance and by some considered hardier.

Villa Franca Lemon. Variety extensively grown in California commercial Lemon orchards. Medium size, rind smooth, thin and sweet; juicy, acid, very strong and fine quality. Tree vigorous, upright grower; very prolific; by some called ever-bearing Lemon.

Florida Keys Limes. We have these trees grown from selected trees from extreme southern part of the East Coast and the Keys. They are the thriftiest and most easily cared for trees we have in the citrus line. Commence bearing at from three to four years of age, and produce immense crops of Limes, ripening during the summer, and often hanging on the trees well into the fall and winter. These Limes are becoming a valuable commercial commodity, and as the demand far exceeds the supply, it warrants more extensive planting. Size medium, measuring 1½ inches in diameter, usually slightly oblong. A grove of Florida Key Limes given the same careful care and attention usually given an Orange or grapefruit grove would rival it as a wealth producer.

Persian Seedless Limes. Of foreign origin. Size large; seedless; skin smooth and thin; very juicy and of good quality. Quite tender.

Griffing's Policies

To grow all trees and plants we offer; to grow only the best tested sorts; so to limit our production as to kinds and quantities that our trained and experienced superintendents may personally oversee their propagating, training and shipping, that Griffing's trees may justly deserve distinction as the trees and plants of quality and results.

To be exact in all statements; never to misrepresent or exaggerate, and never to disparage others. To be guided by the experience of many years, in all sections of the territory we seek to serve, in the selections of the varieties we offer; and to value permanent rather than temporary success.

To maintain the purity of varieties and strains, to develop, propagate and disseminate only the best, most hardy and prolific sorts; to guard and foster the health and vigor our of trees and plants as a safeguard and guarantee to our customers' success, and assure them of our perpetual interest in the trees and plants we sell.

To collect and disseminate among our patrons the best and most reliable cultural information, always holding ourselves in readiness to answer inquiries to the best of our ability. To serve every customer and planter of our goods so promptly, courteously and thoroughly as to assure to each the profit, pleasure and satisfaction he expects.

Results from Good Trees

The Photographic Illustrations in this booklet are shown as evidence of results from plantings in various sections of the South.

We will guarantee as good results from every order we ship, if planted in as good a soil and as well cared for.

Marsh Seedless Grapefruit

PECANS

Without question, the growing of Pecans in the South is a profitable undertaking. A well-cared for grove of Pecan trees of the right varieties is sure to prove a safe investment. The trees are long-lived, begin to bear when about five years old, and at ten years of age should yield at least fifty pounds of nuts a year per tree. The trees are not subject to many diseases, nor to insect depredations.

The market demands nuts of large size and good quality; the only way to meet this demand is to plant grafted or budded trees of such varieties as combine size with flavor and thinness of shell. The commercial value of the nuts varies largely according to size—those averaging fifty to the pound bring about 40 cents a pound, while extra-large sizes bring fancy prices.

Production and Profit. From records kept of bearing trees of the best and most prolific varieties, such as we offer and recommend, it is shown that we may reasonably expect about the following yield per tree and acre, where good trees are planted on good land and have good care.

Fourth year 0 to 2 lbs. per tree.....	0 to 54 lbs. per acre
Fifth year 6 to 8 lbs. per tree.....	162 to 216 lbs. per acre
Sixth year 8 to 12 lbs. per tree.....	243 to 324 lbs. per acre
Seventh year 12 to 16 lbs. per tree.....	324 to 452 lbs. per acre
Eighth year 20 to 25 lbs. per tree.....	540 to 675 lbs. per acre
Ninth year 30 to 40 lbs. per tree.....	810 to 1080 lbs. per acre
Tenth year 50 to 70 lbs. per tree.....	1350 to 1800 lbs. per acre

With a continual increase in yield until trees are 25 to 30 years of age, figure the income per acre at 35 cents per pound, the present price, and see the wonderful earning capacity or at 25 cents per pound, a lower price than we may ever expect to see them.

Live and Win. Pecan-growing as compared with life insurance. An amount equal to the annual premium on a $5,000 life insurance policy invested in planting a Pecan grove for five successive years will in a few years earn annually an amount equal to the face of the policy and increase annually. You don't have to die to reap the reward. You can live and enjoy it. Your widow, your children and your children's children can enjoy the annual income after you have passed away.

Location and soil. The Pecan thrives over a coastal belt ranging from 200 to 250 miles wide, extending from the Chesapeake Bay to the Rio Grande, and along the river bottoms of the Mississippi and tributaries north to Illinois, the greatest possibilities of development being within 100 miles of the coast, centering in Central and North Florida. Southern Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, where the quickest returns and finest quality of nuts are produced. Land adapted may be easily selected by choosing good, well-drained farm land. The better farm crops the land will produce, the better Pecan grove you can grow on it.

Cultural Notes. Plant trees 40 to 50 feet apart, not closer. Land should be well drained, well broken and in good state of cultivation. Plant as per instructions sent with each order. Cultivate often throughout the first season. One-half to two-thirds the land between the tree rows may be planted with ordinary farm crops. No crops should be allowed to grow closer than 8 to 10 feet from the trees. Fertilize trees in March or early in April. Do as little pruning as possible aside from training tree into a shapely head, branched 3 to 4 feet from ground, with a main upright leader. Future cultivation should consist of a thorough plowing in February or March, with frequent cultivation into July, when beggarweed crop should be planted. No pruning other than that before mentioned. Don't expect much growth the first year.

The illustration below shows a practical and profitable method of cropping between the rows of trees.

Pecan Grove, showing method of cropping between the rows of trees

Pecans are chiefly grown at, and will usually be shipped from, Jacksonville, Fla., Nurseries. Supply at other Nurseries during shipping season.

The 7 to 9 ft. large grade and 9 to 12 extra-large grade are admirably suited for yard and street planting; where quick shade and trees well up out of reach of stock and children are wanted. We have only a limited number of these extra-large trees in some of the varieties. In accepting orders for these sizes we reserve the right to substitute in case our supply of the variety ordered is exhausted.

HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS, Dec. 12, 1910.

Gentlemen: Allow me to thank you for the nice roses and trees sent. I must say that I have bought from all the prominent nurseries all over the country, as well as our own state, and can truly say the stock you sent me was the best I have ever gotten from anyone.

J. R. KING.

DESCRIPTION OF BUDDED OR GRAFTED VARIETIES

PRICES OF BUDDED OR GRAFTED PECAN TREES

	Each	10	100	1,000
2 to 3 ft., light grade	$1 00	$9 00	$85 00	$800 00
3 to 4 ft., medium grade	1 20	11 00	100 00	900 00
4 to 5 ft., standard grade	1 60	14 00	130 00	1,200 00
5 to 7 ft., ex. standard grade	2 00	17 00	150 00	
7 to 9 ft., large grade	2 50	20 00	190 00	
9 to 12 ft., extra large	4 00	35 00		

Six-year-old Bradley Pecan Tree

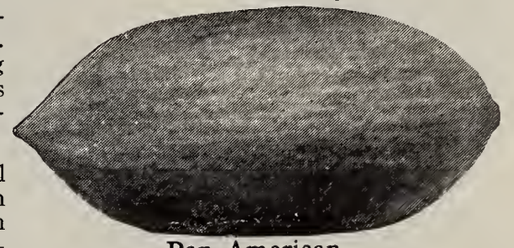
In description we have omitted reference to size and shape. The illustrations accompanying being exact representations as to these two important characteristics.

President. The original President Pecan tree was grown from seed secured by us from Bagdad, Florida, and the seedling tree was sent out in an order for seedling Pecan trees; several years after our customer showed us samples of the nuts from this tree. Since that time we have watched the tree very closely, and noted its behavior from year to year. It began to bear in six years after removal from the Nursery, and has annually increased the yield until it produces about 100 pounds of par excellence nuts, embracing all the characteristics of a perfect nut in shape, color, thinness of shell and partitions, and in the color and quality of the kernel. In form the nut is oblong, slightly compressed, with a sharply pointed base, and quadrangular apex with prominent point. The color is bright yellowish brown, with a few broken stripes near the apex. Size large, 45 to 50 to the pound; shell thin, cracking easily. Kernel long, plump, color golden yellow, bright and attractive; the texture is fine, the flavor pleasant and free from astringency, and the general quality extremely good. We have no hesitancy in recommending the President to our customers, and in stating that the nut is the largest and the tree more prolific than any other variety.

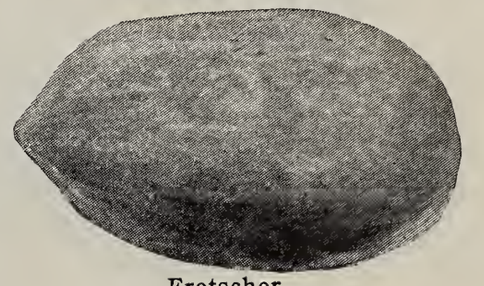
Daisy. A superb nut of Texas origin. Considered the best in vicinity where it originated. Very thin shell and partitions, practically no corky substance; kernel full, plump and uniform, separating from shell easily, making it easy to extract without breaking the two apart. Its long, tapering, graceful shape, fine color of both nut and meat, make it a most attractive nut, and one that will always find a ready sale at fancy prices. Trees of vigorous, upright growth, abundant and early bearer. One of the best in our list.

Bradley. A nut combining many points of excellency. Seedling of the Frotscher, but far more prolific and desirable. Shell thin, easily cracked, permitting kernels to be removed whole. No corky substance; kernel plump, rich, sweet, very heavy, quality best. Forty-five to fifty nuts per pound. The parent Bradley Pecan tree, growing at our MacClenny Nursery, bore the sixth year from seed, and has borne annual crops ranging from 100 to 200 pounds, notwithstanding heavy pruning for buds and scions.

Krak Ezy

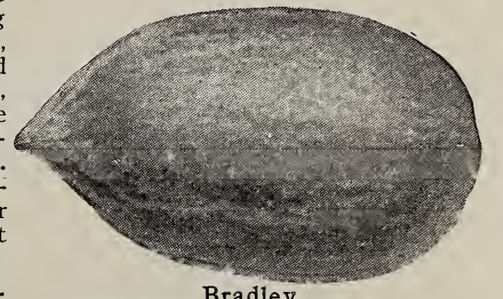


Pan American



Frotscher

Columbia



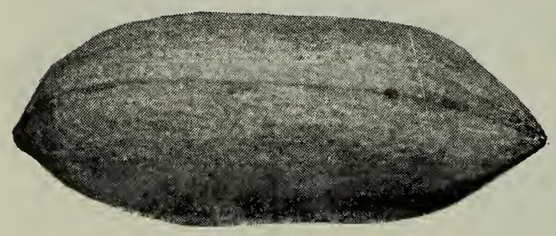
Bradley

Van Deman

Stuart

Curtis

Daisy (see page 17)



Centennial

Six-year-old Bradley Pecan grove in Alachan county, Florida

VARIETIES OF PECANS, continued

Centennial. One of the oldest of the improved varieties. Shell medium thickness, partitions rather thick and corky; kernel plump, quality best. A variety recommended for more northern portion of Pecan belt.

Columbia. Said to be the largest of all the varieties; 35 or 40 to the pound. Claimed to be identical with the Rome, Pride of the Coast, and the 20th Century. Shell slightly thick; kernel solid and rich, very sweet and highly flavored. Tree one of the best growers.

Curtis. Thin shell, partitions very thin, very little corky substance; kernel full and plump, yielding a larger percentage of meat than most varieties; quality the best. Tree a good grower, early and abundant bearer. One of the largest grove owners in Florida claims it to be his most profitable nut.

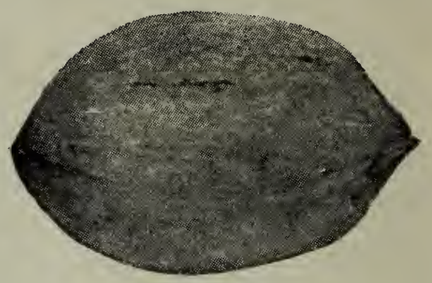
Krak Ezy. Very thin shell; can be easily cracked in the hand; kernel plump and sweet and can be removed from the shell without breaking. Quality best; this is the thinnest shell and easiest to crack in the hand of any we have seen. A true paper-shell variety. Tree vigorous grower; very prolific. While nut is only medium size, yet its prolificness and high quality make it one of the most valuable in our list.

Frotscher's (Egg-shell). One of the largest Pecans, averaging from 40 to 50 to the pound. Shell very thin, and like many other thin-shelled varieties, can be cracked by pressing two nuts firmly in the palm of the hand; kernel plump, of good color, very fine quality. Tree a vigorous grower, healthy and moderately productive.

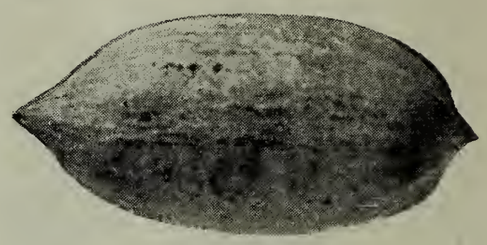
Pan-American. Shell medium thick, partitions thin; kernel large, plump and sweet. Quality best; good keeper, and the meat can be taken out of the shell whole. Tree of vigorous, upright growth. A desirable variety.

Randall. Originated and introduced by Dr. Curtis, of Alachua county, Florida, one of the pioneers in growing budded and improved Pecans, who considers it among his best and most profitable sorts. Medium to large size, ovate; shell moderately thin; kernel plump and uniform, separating easily; quality very good. Comes into early bearing and uniformly productive.

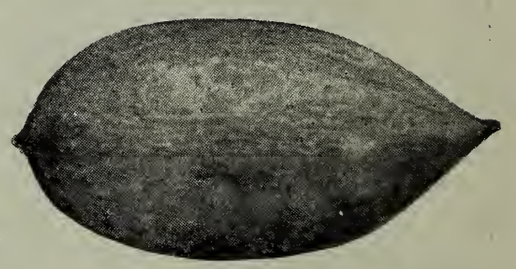
Russell. Shell medium thin, kernel full and plump. Tree strong, upright growth. Vigorous, prolific. Comes into fruit at an early age.



Randall



Schley



Russell

President

Schley. Thin shell; plump, full kernel, of fine, rich flavor. One of the finest Pecans grown; claimed by some to be standard of perfection. Easily cracked and kernel removed whole. Tree a good grower, fairly prolific.

Stuart. One of the oldest of the named varieties; nut somewhat short, ovoid in shape; shell thin. Partitions somewhat corky; kernel plump; quality very good. One of the most popular varieties and deservedly so. Tree vigorous, upright, sturdy growth, one of the best bearers. You cannot go amiss in planting Stuart.

Teche. Shell medium thin, color grayish brown, with few dark streaks. Cracking quality very good; kernel full, plump, quality good. A seedling of Frotcher, which it resembles, except being a little smaller in size. The tree is more productive than Frotscher and nuts are usually better filled.

Van Deman. Shell quite thin, partitions thin and soft. Yields large percentage of meats. Size, shape and color of both nut and kernel exceptionally good; quality best. Trees vigorous, bear young and prolifically. Next to President, Bradley and Daisy, we consider this the best nut in our list.

If you have a fault to find with our trees, tell us, not your neighbor. If we are to blame, we will surely adjust the difference

Other Nut Trees

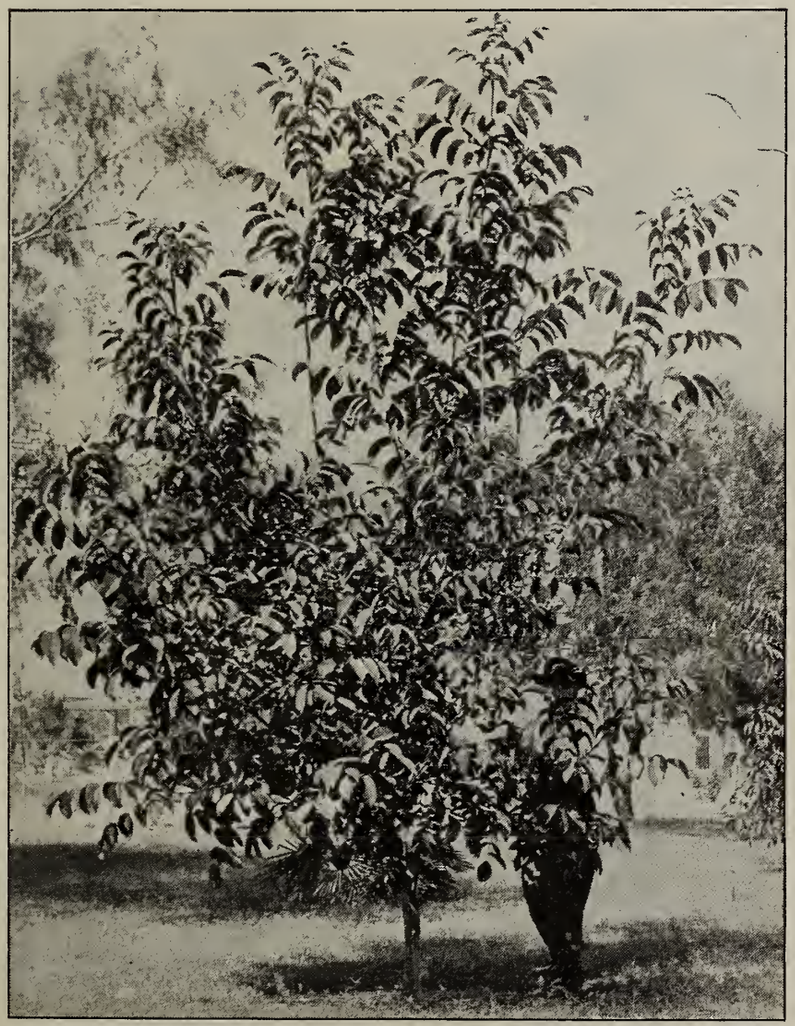
JAPANESE WALNUTS

The only Walnut that we can recommend for the Lower South. In appearance of foliage it resembles other Walnuts. Trees are of rapid growth, inclined to make low, spreading head, but can be trained into almost any desired shape. Leaves are of immense size and a charming shade of green, making a desirable yard or street tree.

While all other types of Walnuts die in a few years, when planted in the Lower South, and without any apparent cause other than lack of acclimation, the Japanese thrives and produces abundant crops. The fruit is borne in great clusters (see illustration), five- and six-year-old trees often producing from one-half to one bushel of nuts. It is a neglected tree, not receiving the attention from fruit-growers and farmers that it should.

Meats Easily Extracted. The shell of the Japanese Walnut is thicker than that of the California or English, yet by no means a hard nut from which to extract the meat. By simply dropping the nuts into boiling water for a few minutes, and cracking by a slight tap while hot, the shell readily parts, and the kernel can be extracted whole. The ease with which the kernels can be extracted whole render them very valuable for confectionery and other purposes where whole-nut kernels are used. Trees are heavy and stocky, with an abundance of fibrous roots, which renders the transplanting as easy as apple or peach trees.

Florida-grown Japanese Walnuts



Three-year-old English Walnut Tree in Rio Grande Valley. Tree grafted on Western Black Walnut Roots

Grown at and usually shipped from Jacksonville, Fla., and Port Arthur, Texas.

	Each	10	100
1 to 2 ft., light grade	$0 30	$2 50	$20 00
2 to 3 ft., medium grade	45	4 00	30 00
3 to 4 ft., standard grade	80	6 50	50 00
4 to 6 ft., extra grade	1 00	8 50	

Sieboldiana. Nut ovate, somewhat pointed; shell thicker than that of Persian or English Walnut, but not as thick as the American; kernel full and plump with a rich butternut-flavor, slightly less oily and better quality. What the butternut is to the North this nut is to the South. Nuts are borne in large clusters. Trees very prolific.

Cordiformis. Nut of a peculiar heart-shape, from whence it derives its name; kernel plump and full, excelling in flavor the Persian Walnut. Kernels can be easily extracted whole, and owing to rich, sweet flavor are desirable for confectioners' work.

If You Buy Guaranteed Trees

With transportation charges prepaid, you know what they will cost and that you will get something besides trouble and annoyance for your money. **Our trees may cost a little more,** but superior quality, free delivery and liberal guarantee, make them cheapest in the end.

Florida-grown Japanese Chestnut

ENGLISH WALNUTS

English Walnuts when grafted on the Western Black Walnut roots have proven hardy, and thrive exceptionally well in the semi-arid section of Texas and Mexico. The fruit ripens ahead of the California crop, and by planting the trees on the Western Black Walnut roots, there is no reason why as successful an orchard cannot be grown in Texas and Mexico as in California. The trees are grown at and shipped only from McAllen, Texas.

PRICES ENGLISH WALNUTS, GRAFTED TREES

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft., standard size	$2 00	$17 50	$150 00
4 to 5 ft., large size	2 50	20 00	175 00

Placentia Perfection Walnut

The greatest money-making Walnut of California. The nuts of this variety sell for from 2½ cts. to 5 cts. per pound more than the ordinary English Walnut. Are prolific bearers of large, meaty, fine-flavored, soft-shelled nuts. Far superior in quality to the ordinary English or California Walnut. Trees grown at and shipped only from our McAllen Nursery.

Price of Grafted Trees. 3 to 4 ft., standard size, $2.50 each, $20 for 10, $175 per 100.

ALMONDS

We offer the best commercial varieties suited for the semi-arid section of Texas, Mexico and the Southwest. Grown and shipped only from our McAllen, Texas, Nurseries.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft., small size	$0 35	$3 00	$25 00
3 to 4 ft., medium size	60	5 00	40 00
4 to 6 ft., standard size	1 00	8 50	75 00

JAPANESE MAMMOTH CHESTNUTS

Quite distinct from European varieties. Foliage long and narrow, like the peach, of a beautiful dark green; makes a desirable lawn or yard tree. Bears young and abundantly. Nuts of enormous size, with from three to six in a bur. Its early-bearing qualities and great productiveness of such large nuts are the wonder and admiration of all. No fruit collection is complete without it.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft., standard size	$0 50	$4 00
4 to 6 ft., large size	65	5 00
6 to 8 ft., extra-large size	85	6 50

Griffing's Policies

To grow all trees and plants we offer; to grow only the best tested sorts; and so to limit our production as to quantities and kinds that our trained and experienced superintendents may personally oversee their propagating, training and shipping; that Griffing's trees may justly deserve distinction as the trees and plants of quality and results.

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Japanese Chestnut Tree

PLUMS

Since the introduction of the large Japanese varieties, Plum culture has received much attention. In some localities in the lower South, and especially in Florida, many of the Japanese varieties as first introduced have not proven fruitful. The general planting of the Japanese varieties, owing to their enormous size and beauty, scattered the trees throughout the South, and as a result we have several cross-bred varieties—the Japanese crossed with the native—which have proven heavy annual bearers. These cross-bred varieties have not only made plum-growing on a commercial scale possible, but profitable. You can now have Plums for the home, for the local and distant markets if you will. Culture same as for peaches.

Chiefly grown and usually shipped from Jacksonville, Fla. During the shipping season a supply is usually kept at all branches.

PRICES OF STANDARD VARIETIES

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft., small size	$0 25	$2 00	$16 00
3 to 4 ft., medium size	30	2 50	20 00
4 to 6 ft., standard size	40	3 00	25 00
6 ft. up, large size	50	4 00	35 00

Abundance. Medium to large size, round with pointed apex; color greenish yellow, nearly covered with purplish carmine, and heavy bloom; subacid, with a slight apricot flavor; rich and good. Tree a strong upright grower. As name indicates, it is an abundant bearer in most localities.

America. A hybrid of the Robinson with the Abundance. Tree very thrifty, symmetrical. Fruit medium to large, bright golden ground with pink cheek, dotted white; flesh firm; quality good.

Burbank. Fruit large, usually from 5 to 5½ inches in circumference; it is clear, rich red, showing yellow dots, with thin lilac bloom; flesh, deep yellow, firm and meaty, rich and sugary, with peculiar flavor. Trees prolific; strong, upright growth.

Chabot (Douglas, Hytankayoo). Fruit very large; crimson, with white bloom; excellent. A strong, upright tree; prolific, valuable.

Excelsior. Cross between Kelsey and Chickasaw type. Tree is a remarkably strong grower. Fruit medium size, usually averaging from 1 to 1¼ inches in diameter, nearly round; color reddish purple, with heavy blue bloom; flesh firm, yellowish, with reddish color near pit. This variety has given general satisfaction where planted throughout the state, and is one of the most valuable Plums for Florida and Lower South so far introduced. Ripe in May.

Gonzales. Japanese variety crossed with Wild Goose. Fruit very large; color red; good flavor, good shipper and good keeper. Tree strong, very productive; originated in Texas. Should do well in all parts of Florida and Gulf Coast country.

Gold. Cross between Japanese and American type. Wherever the Gold Plum has been planted and fruited it has caused a sensation. Its large size, beautiful appearance, fine quality and productiveness make it the admiration of those who possess it. Size large, nearly round; rich golden color, with slight blush; fine flavor.

Howe. Synonym for Stumpe; a cross between the Japanese and native varieties. See description under name Stumpe.

Happiness. A cross between a Japanese Plum and a variety of Wild Goose family. Very large, often measuring 6 inches in circumference; color glowing red with light purplish bloom; flesh firm, rich and juicy, with an exquisite flavor found in few other Plums. Bears full every year, but does not overbear, therefore no off years. It was named Happiness by the introducer, who said he believed it would bring happiness to more homes than any fruit ever introduced. Ripe June 10 to 20.

Kelsey. Size very large, often 8 to 9 inches in circumference; heart-shaped; color greenish yellow, nearly covered with reddish purple; flesh fine, solid, rich and juicy. This is an exceptional Plum and usually sets heavy, annual crops. The fruit is tender and some years sun-scalds on the trees.

Excelsior Plums

PLUMS, continued

McCartney. One of the earliest Plums. Rather oblong; pure transparent yellow. Tree is a strong grower, usually very productive. A new sort that we think will be a general success throughout Florida.

Normand. One of the very best of Japanese varieties. Exceedingly prolific; fruit very large; golden, broad, heart-shaped, meaty, firm; sweet, rich flavor; stone small, nearly free. Ripe in June.

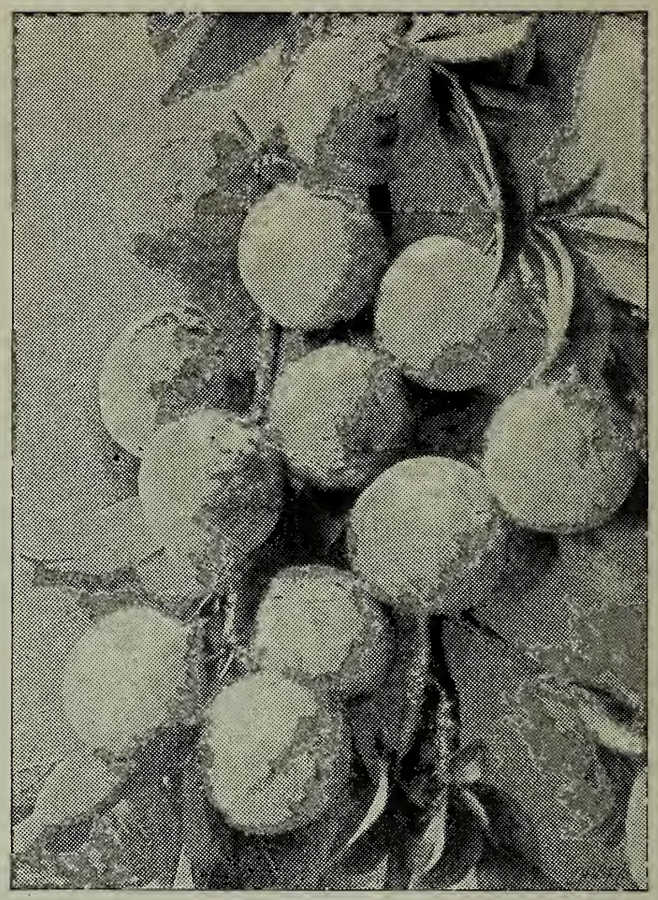
Prunus Pissardii. Purple-leaved Plum, valued as an ornamental tree for its purple foliage.

Red June. A vigorous, hardy, upright tree; produces abundantly. Fruit medium to large; deep vermilion-red, with handsome bloom, very showy; flesh light lemon-yellow, slightly subacid, best of qualities. Ripens in June. This variety has proved a great success in Georgia the past few seasons, while in other sections of the South it has proved to be one of the most dependable and profitable varieties.

Stumpe, or **Howe.** Originated in Putnam county in Mrs. Stumpe's yard. Bears heavy annual crops of medium to large Plums, ripening early in May, being the earliest to ripen in the Lower South. This Plum, a cross between the Japanese and our native type, has the hardiness and prolificness of our native fruit, combined with the size and flavor of the Japanese varieties. Color a rich, dark red, overspread with bluish purple bloom; flesh is firm, rich and juicy. A Plum that can be depended upon to give you a crop when others fail.

Terrell. This is probably a seedling of Excelsior. The tree is a strong, healthy grower, very similar in character of growth to Excelsior, and also like Excelsior in that it is a heavy annual bearer. The fruit is of large size, 1½ to 2 inches in diameter; nearly round, slightly ribbed at suture, terminating in blunt point. Color at maturity a beautiful reddish yellow, somewhat mottled, covered with purplish bloom; assumes a wine-red when fully ripe. Flesh greenish yellow, meaty, sweet, toned with sufficient acidity to give a fine flavor, juicy; quality excellent; pit very small; clingstone. We have no hesitancy in recommending the Terrell as one of the finest varieties, if not the finest variety, for all parts of Florida and the Gulf Coast country.

Wickson. Large; deep maroon-red, of the Kelsey type. Flesh firm, deep amber-yellow, small pit. There is apt to be a hollow space about the pit. Of first quality. An excellent keeper. A cross of Burbank with Kelsey, Burbank furnishing the seed.



Burbank Plum

Griffing's Special Varieties—Two New Plums for the South

Both varieties have produced enormous crops of superior fruit, while the trees have proved to be splendid growers in all parts of the South.

Florida Plum

FLORIDA

A new Plum of Japanese strain, combining size of Wickson with vigor of tree and prolificness of the Abundance. The tree is a strong vase-shaped grower, the strongest and most desirable shaped tree for carrying heavy crops; the fruit large, measuring 6½ to 7½ inches in circumference, usually somewhat flattened at blossom end; the color reddish-yellow overspread with purple tint; heavy bluish white bloom. No Plum of the Japanese type has ever shown better evidence of adaptability for planting in the cotton-belt and the Gulf Coast section than the Florida.

HOYT

A most vigorous-growing tree, a cross between the Japanese and American type, the Japanese predominating. Has given wonderful results wherever tested throughout the South. Fruit borne in great strings and clusters, the branches of the trees literally breaking under the load. Size medium to large. Color purplish red, with heavy, bluish bloom. Meat dark yellow; pit small, separating easily from the flesh. A most worthy sort. Supply of trees limited.

PRICES FOR SPECIAL VARIETIES OF PLUMS

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft., medium size	$0 40	$3 00	$25 00
4 to 5 ft., standard size	50	4 00	35 00
6 ft. up, large size	75	6 00	50 00

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses or Palms listed in this Catalogue should be ordered from our nursery nearest you.

PEACHES

Quicker Returns are realized from Peach trees than from most fruits. Trees planted during December and January should commence bearing in 18 to 20 months from planting, producing the first year from a few quarts to half a bushel per tree, according to variety and care of tree.

Peaches for the Home should be the first thought of every farmer, of every suburban home owner, of every one having a lot or garden in town large enough for a few trees. No fruit is more healthful, no fruit will afford so much pleasure and profit for a small outlay.

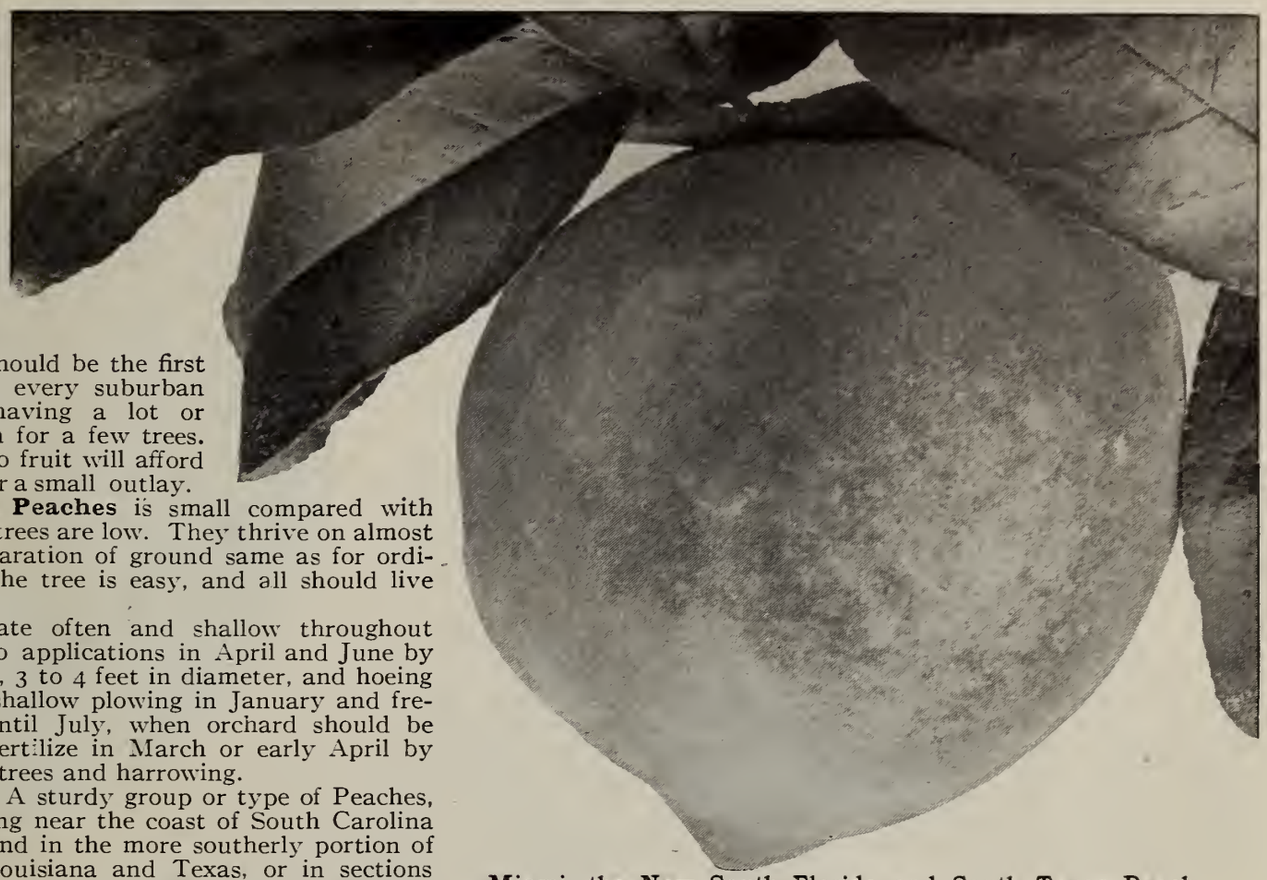
The expense of raising Peaches is small compared with most other fruits. Prices for trees are low. They thrive on almost any well-drained land. Preparation of ground same as for ordinary crops. Transplanting the tree is easy, and all should live if good trees are planted.

Cultural Notes. Cultivate often and shallow throughout first season. Fertilize in two applications in April and June by spreading on ground in circle, 3 to 4 feet in diameter, and hoeing in. Future care consists of shallow plowing in January and frequent shallow cultivation until July, when orchard should be seeded with Beggarweed. Fertilize in March or early April by spreading on ground around trees and harrowing.

The South China type. A sturdy group or type of Peaches, especially adapted for planting near the coast of South Carolina and Georgia, in all Florida and in the more southerly portion of Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana and Texas, or in sections where the famous Elberta and similar types wholly or partially fail. The South China type embraces three essential points—earliest to ripen, best in quality, best keepers in transit.

Classification of types or races. For the benefit of those desiring to know the class in which each variety belongs, we list them with abbreviations in *italics*. Thus: *Sp.* means that variety belongs to the Spanish race or type; *Per.* to Persian race or type; *N. C.*, to North Chinese; *S. C.*, South Chinese; *O. B.*, Oriental Blood.

Adaptability of Varieties. In the lower South and especially in Florida and South Texas, it is of utmost importance that varieties adapted to the particular section in which they are planted are selected. Following the name of each variety will be found two **bold-faced letters** indicating range of adaptability which following key will explain.



Miami, the New South Florida and South Texas Peach

KEY TO ADAPTABILITY

AA. Varieties adapted to all of Florida, extreme southern Georgia and Gulf Coast sections.

AB. Varieties adapted to Central and Northern Florida and from 100 to 150 miles inland along the South Atlantic Gulf Coast as far west as the Rio Grande.

BB. Varieties best adapted to Central and South Florida and extreme Southern Texas, except Jewell variety, which succeeds to the Georgia line and along Gulf Coast.

XX Varieties adapted to extreme North and West Florida and to North and West wherever Peaches are grown

Peaches are chiefly grown and usually shipped from Jacksonville (Florida) Nurseries. Supply of adapted varieties kept on hand during the shipping season at each branch.

GRIFFING'S SPECIAL VARIETIES

Bring higher prices on the market than any other varieties. Here's the proof: "The Peaches I shipped to New York, along with Jewells sold at an average of from $1 to $1.50 per crate higher than the Jewells, and sold throughout the season from $1 to $1.50 above the highest quoted price."—Mr. Frank Howard.

PRICES FOR SPECIAL VARIETIES

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft., light size	$0 30	$2 50	$20 00
3 to 4 ft., medium size	40	3 00	25 00
4 to 6 ft., standard size	45	4 00	35 00

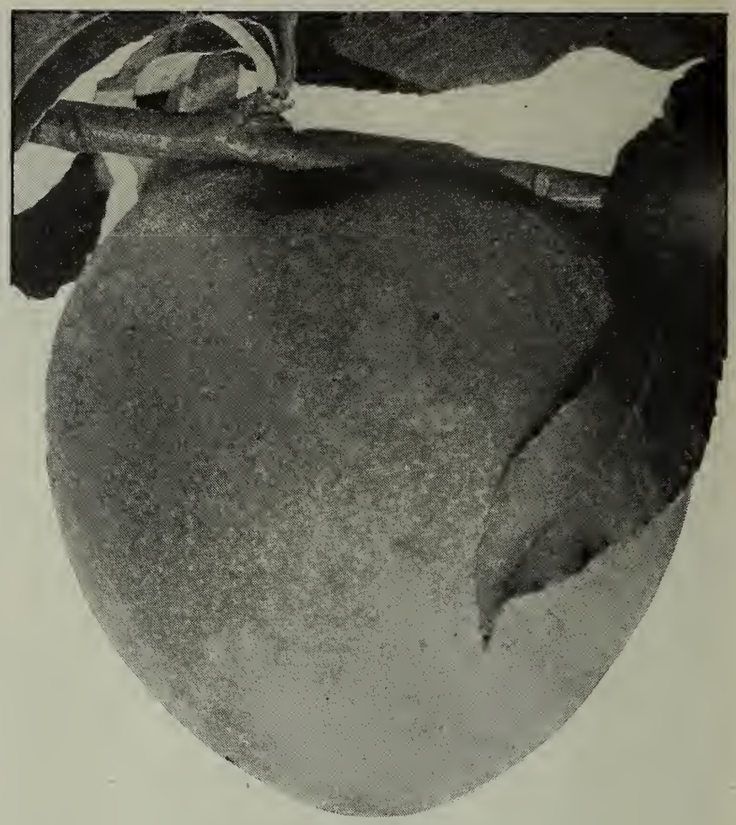
GRIFFING'S No. 4. AA. (S. C.) A yellow summer cling with exceptional qualities. Large size, beautiful shape and color, fine flavor, small pit. Appeals to everyone partial to cling Peaches. Size large, measuring 2¼ to 2⅜ inches lengthwise and 2⅛ to 2¼ inches across. Shape nearly round, with small point prominent on suture side; regular in outline and uniform in size. Color golden yellow, nearly covered with red; flesh yellow, streaked with red near pit; fine-grained; very juicy with rich sub-acid flavor. Just the Peach for home and local markets. Good for canning, good for preserves and best for eating out of hand. Good commercial sort; its superior flavor and quality will win it favor. Ripe June 25 to July 10.

GRIFFING'S SPECIAL PEACHES, continued

GLEN. AA (*S. C.*) The introducers from whom we received our propagating stock say of this valuable new freestone Peach: "It is a large oval Peach, a Peen-to-Honey cross, measuring from 2¼ to 2¾ inches in length, blunt-pointed, yellow, with deep suture, dotted and washed with strong red, in fact, almost red all over; skin tough and easily removed; flesh light yellowish, red about the pit, firm; shipping quality good. Season June 5 to 15. It is one of the largest-fruited varieties adapted to the state with which we are acquainted and its high color and good keeping qualities make it highly desirable."

HOWARD. AA The Peach for the small grower who cannot ship in carload lots. The fruit measures from 2 to 2¼ inches transversely and from 2¼ to 2¾ longitudinally. Shape nearly round, regular in outline; color light green, shading to creamy white, almost entirely overspread with bright red. The highest-colored Peach we know of the South Chinese type; the flesh is white, firm and meaty, streaked with red from skin to pit; juicy, sweet and especially good flavor. Ripe May 5 to 15.

MIAMI. BB (*S. C.*) A new Peach originating at Miami, Florida, and which has proved to be of great value for extreme South Florida planting. Original tree produces heavy annual crops, almost breaking down under the load of fruit. Size medium to large, nearly round with with stubby point; color creamy yellow, nearly covered with red. A valuable variety and one that should be generally planted throughout South Florida. Ripe middle of May.



Carman

Standard Varieties of Peaches

We have been leaders in the growing of Peaches for the lower South for many years. Our list comprises all the best standard and new tested sorts for the entire South. Peaches are chiefly grown and usually shipped from Jacksonville, Fla., Nurseries. Supply of adapted varieties kept on hand during the shipping season at each branch. In making your selections note carefully the varieties recommended for your section, as per adaptability letters explained in the foregoing key.

PRICES OF STANDARD VARIETIES PEACHES

	Each	10	100	1,000
2 to 3 ft., light size	$0 20	$1 60	$12 00	$90 00
3 to 4 ft., medium size	25	2 00	15 00	110 00
4 to 6 ft., standard size	$0 30	$2 50	$20 00	$140 00
6 ft. up, large size	40	3 00	25 00	

Howard

Jewell

Angel. AB (*S. C.*) A standard reliable variety. Originated near Waldo, Fla. Tree blooms one to three weeks later than Peen-to; size large, round; flesh white, melting, juicy and rich with acid flavor. Freestone. This Peach, when well grown, is almost entirely devoid of the noyau found in the Peen-to. June 20 to July 5.

Bidwell's Early. BB (*S. C.*) A Peach maturing at the same time as the Peen-to; round, ordinary shape, being the first Peach of this shape on the market. Size medium to large, with short, recurved point; skin creamy white, with carmine; flesh fine-grained with slight noyau flavor. Cling. May 1 to 25.

Bidwell's Late. BB (*S. C.*) Very similar in character to Bidwell's Early. Size larger, measuring from 8 to 8½ inches in circumference; very rich, melting and juicy with little or no noyau. May 30 to June 15.

Belle of Georgia. XX (*N. C.*) A very large, showy Peach. Its clear creamy white skin with red cheeks make it one of the most beautiful white Peaches grown. It always attracts attention. Flesh white, firm and good quality. Freestone, ripe July 1 to 15.

Mayflower

STANDARD VARIETIES OF PEACHES, continued

Chinese Cling. XX (*N. C.*) Very large, round; skin yellowish white, washed with red; flesh white, quite red at pit, very juicy and of excellent flavor. The best of clings.

Carman. XX (*N. C.*) Belongs to same class as Elberta; tree same habit of growth, but with larger, darker foliage. Size large, broadly oval in form, resembling Elberta in shape. Color creamy white, slightly tinged with red; tender, juicy and of fine vinous flavor. Trees very prolific. Freestone, ripe June 15 to July 1.

Elberta. XX (*N. C.*) This Peach is considered to be the finest all-round market variety that has ever been introduced or planted, and is more largely planted than any other one Peach throughout the entire country. Fruit is very large; color rich yellow, with red cheeks; flesh yellow, juicy and of fine quality. It is good for the home, good for market, good for canning, good everywhere. Freestone, ripe July 5 to August 1.

Emma. XX (*N. C.*) Was originated by the same gentleman who originated the Elberta. This Peach is very large; yellow, with light crimson cheek; flesh yellow, fine-grained, very juicy. Quality best. In maturity it follows immediately after Elberta.

Florida Crawford. AB (*Sp.*) A large yellow Peach of Spanish strain, which insures its adaptability for the lower South. So nearly like the famous Crawford's Early that it is often mistaken for that variety. Flesh yellow, very red at pit, juicy, melting, of rich vinous flavor; quality best. An exceptionally good canning variety. Freestone. Ripe July 15 to August 10.

Florida Gem. AB (*S. C.*) Size medium to large; roundish oblong, slightly pointed; skin yellow, evenly washed with red; flesh fine-grain, sweet and juicy; excellent flavor. Perfect freestone. Ripe June 15 to July 1. A desirable variety for northern Florida and along the Gulf Coast.

Gen. Lee. XX (*N. C.*) Medium to large; skin creamy white, shaded with red; flesh juicy, highly flavored; best quality. Peach very much resembles the Chinese Cling, but more prolific. Cling, ripe July 5 to 15.

Gibbon's October. AB (*Sp.*) Medium to large size Peach of exceptional good quality. It is a native North Florida seedling. Color white, tinged with red; flesh white, very red at pit. For either the home, the local or southern markets it is a desirable and profitable variety, finding ready sale at good prices. Freestone. Ripe September 25 to October 15.

Greensboro. XX (*Per.*) Large size and good quality for so early a Peach. Color bright red over creamy yellow ground; flesh white and very juicy. Ripens evenly from skin to pit, from which it parts freely when fully ripe. A valuable early Peach. Ripens June 1.

Hall's Yellow. AA (*S. C.*) A seedling of the Angel. Large size, nearly round; yellow, washed with red; flesh yellow, firm and of good quality. Freestone. Ripe late in June.

Hiley. XX (*Early Belle, N. C.*) Large; white, with beautiful red cheek; flesh white, red at pit; quality best. The best shipping variety of its season, and one of the four or five best and most prolific Peaches for general planting. Ripens June 20 to July 5.

Honey. AB (*S. C.*) Medium size, oval, compressed with deep suture on one side, peculiar sharp, recurved point; skin whitish yellow, washed with red; flesh creamy white, fine-grained, juicy, melting, with a rich honeyed, sweet flavor found in no other variety; excellent. Freestone, ripe June 5 to 20.

Heath Cling, or **Heath Late White. XX** (*Per.*) Large oval with apex; skin white, somewhat washed with red; flesh white, firm, juicy, sweet, sprightly flavor. Cling. Ripe September 1 to 15.

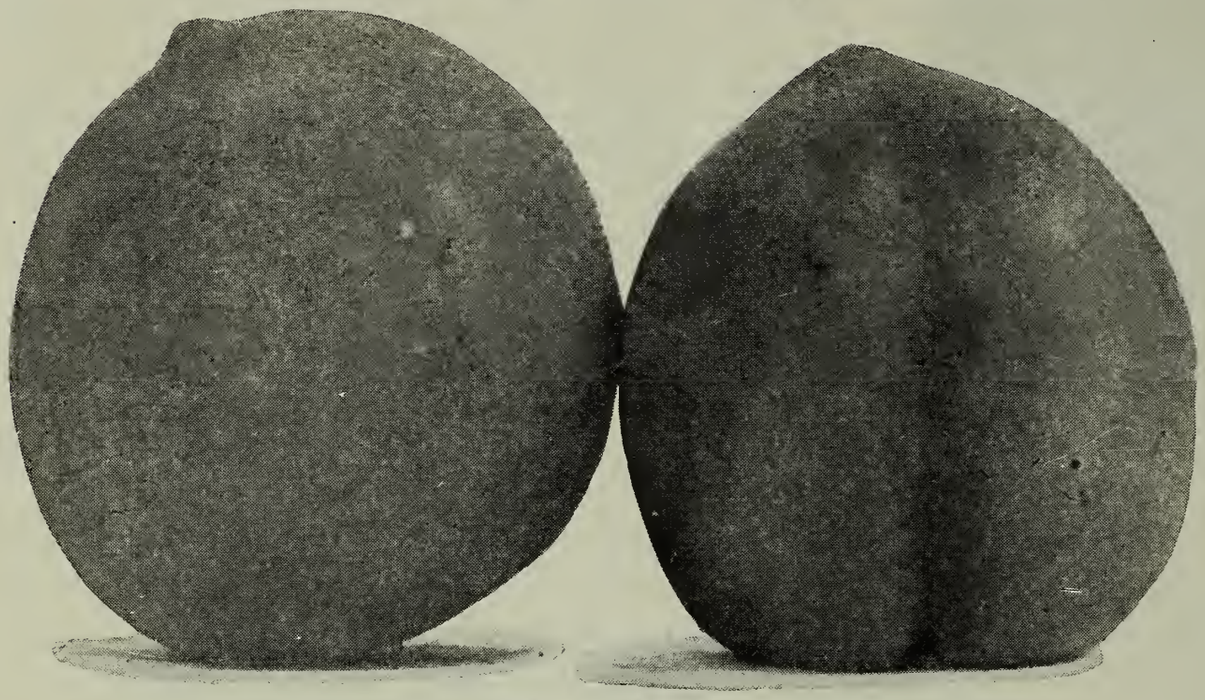
Imperial. AB (*S. C.*) Very large, round; oblong; skin whitish yellow, freely washed with red; flesh slightly red at pit; sweet, juicy, with decided sprightly tone; quality best. Imperial has proved itself to be one of the best for Florida and South Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana planting. June 25 to July 5.

Imperial Angel Griffing's No. 4

STANDARD VARIETIES OF PEACHES, continued

Jewell. BB (*S. C.*) The earliest and one of the most profitable Peaches for planting in central and southern Florida and in southern Texas and intermediate points along the Gulf. It blooms about the same time as the Waldo, but ripens its fruit two weeks in advance. It has been planted in nearly all of the fruit-growing sections of Florida and Texas, and good reports have been received from it. It is especially well adapted to extreme South Florida planting. Fruit medium size, roundish oblong, small point; color light yellow, shading to red on side exposed to sun and light; flesh nearly white, slightly red at pit, rich, juicy, melting and very fine. Freestone. May 15 to June 1.

Mamie Ross. XX (*Per.*) A seedling of the Chinese Cling. A customer from South Alabama writes that many of his trees only 30 months old will yield a bushel. Fruit large, white, nearly covered with delicate carmine; flesh white, juicy and of good quality. A regular and prolific bearer. Clingstone. Ripe June 1 to 15.



Waddell Peaches

Mayflower. XX (*Per.*) A large, highly colored, red Peach of exceptional quality; extremely early, ripening in advance of the Sneed. A very promising new variety.

Marguerite. AA (*S. C.*) Originated at Waldo, Fla., and claimed by originator to be larger and better than Waldo, and ripening just after that variety. Almost identical with Waldo except larger. Freestone. Ripe June 15 to 20.

Nix's Late. XX (*Per.*) A large oblong Peach; pure white, juicy, sweet, highly flavored. Tree a strong, vigorous grower. A very desirable late variety. Good for canning. Clingstone. Ripe in September.

Oviedo. AB (*S. C.*) Size large to very large, often measuring 9 inches or more in circumference; quality best, having a rich, vinous flavor that suits the taste; flesh light, streaked with red; very firm, ripening evenly from skin to pit, and on both sides. Freestone. Ripe in June.

Peen-to. BB (*S. C.*) This old standard is too well known in Florida to need one word of recommendation by us. Generally blooms in January and ripens in April and May, and is enormously productive. Its earliness renders it a valuable market variety. Shape flat, like a tomato.

Power's September. AB (*Sp.*) Native seedling. Good grower and a Peach of late habit; quality good. Freestone. A valuable Peach for home use. Matures September.

Red Ceylon. BB (*O. B.*) Tree a strong grower and heavy annual bearer. Fruit of good size; skin a dull green color; flesh blood-red. Freestone. A very good variety for the extreme South. May 10 to 20.

Slappy. XX (*N. C.*) Large fruit, ripening at a time when there are no other good yellow freestones ripe. Excellent flavor, good keeping qualities; ripens evenly from skin to pit; flesh a rich golden yellow, firm, rich, juicy and good quality. Freestone. Ripe June 20 to July 10.

St. John's, also called **Fletas,** and **Yellow St. John's. XX.** (*N. C.*) Large, round to oblong Peach; color orange-yellow, heavily shaded with red; flesh clear yellow-red at pit, firm, juicy, sweet, highly and sprightly flavored. Ripens early for so good a yellow Peach. Tree vigorous and very prolific. A valuable variety for the home, for market and canning. Freestone. Ripe June 20 to 30.

Suber. BB (*S. C.*) It has been quite extensively grown for shipment by the growers of Lake Helen, by whom it is highly esteemed. Its description is not materially different from Bidwell's Early, except that it is larger, firmer and a little more acid than the latter. May 1 to 25.

Thurber. XX (*N. C.*) Large to very large; skin white, with light crimson mottlings; flesh juicy, vinous and of delicate aroma; texture exceedingly fine; free; resembles Chinese Cling in size and appearance. One of the best of its class. Middle of July.

Triumph. XX (*Per.*) Ripens with the Alexander, just after the Sneed. Tree vigorous, hardy and healthy, very productive. Medium to large, round Peach; skin yellow, with rich blush on the sunny side; flesh yellow. Freestone.

Waddell. XX (*N. C.*) Size medium to large, oblong; rich creamy white, with bright blush on sunny side; skin is thick; flesh firm, rich, juicy, sweet and melting when fully ripe. A desirable Peach for the home or market. A good canning variety. Freestone. Ripe early in June.

Waldo. AA (*S. C.*) The most prolific and best early Peach in our Central and North Florida orchards. Fruit medium size, roundish oblong; color bright yellowish red washed with carmine; flesh fine-grained, juicy and melting; quality excellent. Should only be planted in Central and North Florida and immediate coast sections of the Gulf States. Freestone. Ripe June 1.

Trees by Freight or Express, Prepaid

Griffing Bros. Company give privilege of examination, a liberal guarantee, and a premium for results. See pages 1 and 2.

Fig Orchard at McAllen, Texas

FIGS

The Fig is one of the most, if not the most valuable of our domestic fruits, being both wholesome and healthful, and having mild and pleasant laxative qualities not found in any other fruit. No other fruit is so easily grown or better adapted to the Cotton Belt and Gulf section as is proven by hundreds of trees, and that thrive without thought or care. Until within the last few years it has been a neglected fruit, not receiving even a fraction of the attention of which it is worthy, but with a little care in selecting varieties the fruit may be had from June to November—and at a comparatively little expense.

The growing of Figs for the commercial markets has developed into an important industry in the Gulf Coast regions. While a large part of the crop is taken by the canning and preserving factories at the present time, the future will see thousands of crates forwarded to the northern markets in a fresh state. Few northern people know the deliciousness of fresh Figs, but when they do know, the demand will be very heavy.

Large profits have been realized from orchards only a few years old, and in some sections the canning factories are contracting for the fruit several years in advance.

READ THIS LETTER—A PRACTICAL GROWER'S OPINION ABOUT FIG CULTURE

DR. W. P. GURR, Editor Chronicle. BEAUMONT, August 30, 1911.

Dear Doctor:—Some time ago you asked me for my opinion of the Fig proposition, and what variety of the fruit I favored.

In answer I will say that I, by all odds, prefer the Celestial Fig to any other kind. For table use and preserving they have no equal.

In 1910 I had an account kept of the yield of one tree, which was an average tree of a bearing condition, and there were 60 gallons of Figs sold from it at 25 cents per gallon, making $15 cash income from the tree, and there could have been a considerable quantity more Figs gathered from this same tree, which were not taken care of.

I know a lady here who in 1910 sold $83.50 worth of Green Ischia Figs from three trees. I do not consider this variety of Figs nearly so good, though, as the Celestial, but they make a fair preserve and are heavy bearers. From what I have seen of the Magnolia Fig, it is at the bottom of the ladder, and I would not plant this variety if given to me. From the foregoing it is unnecessary to add that Figs pay heavy cash returns for their culture, and with proper facilities at hand to care for and preserve, the Fig is a big money-maker. Facts and observation will confirm my opinions as above.

Yours very truly,
MASSENA WIESS.

Figs in Our Macclenny, Fla., Nursery

DON'T CONFUSE THE PRICES IN THIS BOOK with prices for cheap trees of uncertain varieties of questionable quality, from questionable sources. You avoid the risk of bad packing and delay in transit. We guarantee delivery in good condition. See pages 1, 2 and 3.

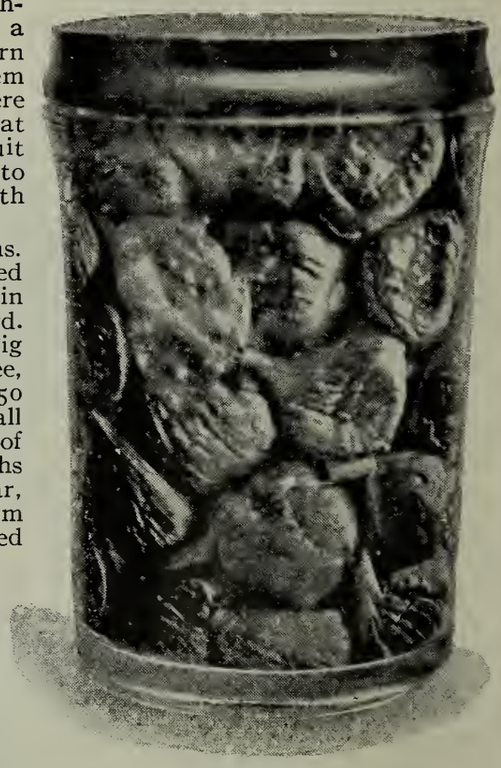
Celestial Fig at Charleston, S. C. This tree is about 12 years old, and produced 8 bushels of Figs in summer of 1911

Home Canning of Figs. If there is no canning factory in your community, start a small plant yourself, an outfit can be had that will do just as good work as the big canneries, at a cost of from $15 up. With an outfit costing $30 from 600 to 1,200 cans can be put up daily. "The giant oaks from little acorns grow." From a small beginning you may establish a great industry in your community.

Diversify Your Crops. No better diversification can be made than the planting of an acre or more of Figs and installment of a small canning outfit. It is a small investment, the necessary canning outfit costing from $15 up, according to size. With good care and management it will pay for itself and cost and care of the trees many times over in from 18 to 30 months. The Fig ripens over a long period, a few on a tree each day. It does not require a large force and extensive outfit to harvest and can the fruit.

Canned Figs are such a delightful dessert that it is not only a luxury and a pleasure to have them for the home, but they sell readily at good prices everywhere.

Fresh Figs are healthful, and desirable as a table fruit. Southern markets always take them at good prices and there is no question but that the demand for good fruit will increase from year to year, both in the North and the South.



Canned Figs

An Acre of Figs and Pecans. Quick returns, sure returns, lasting returns, big returns. About 200 Fig trees can be planted between the Pecan rows on an acre of Pecan orchard planted 40 feet apart. The Fig trees should be set in two rows, with trees 13⅓ feet apart in rows in the middle of the 40-foot space between the Pecan trees, running each way through the orchard.

What returns will 200 Fig trees yield? Let's figure. In 30 months from planting Fig trees that have been well cared for should yield from four to eight quarts of Figs per tree, enough for an average of a dozen 1-lb. cans of canned Figs, worth at wholesale from $1.50 to $1.75 per dozen in tin, and from $2 to $2.25 in glass. The cost of canning, even in a small way would not exceed 50 cts. per dozen in tin, or 70 cts. to 85 cts. in glass—a net income of from $1 to $1.50 per tree, or $200 to $300 per acre, for the fresh fruit, all within 30 months from the time of planting. The trees would increase their yield about one-third each year, producing from one to one and a half bushels the fifth or sixth year. For yield and income from an acre of Pecans see page 16. Put the two together, and you will see that one acre of combined Fig and Pecan grove is worth more than a one-horse farm.

PRICES OF STANDARD VARIETIES OF FIGS

Grown at and usually shipped from Jacksonville, Fla., Port Arthur and McAllen, Texas, Nurseries.

	Each	10	100
1 to 2 ft., small size	$0 20	$1 70	$14 00
2 to 3 ft., medium size	25	2 00	18 00
3 to 4 ft., standard size	30	2 50	22 00
4 to 5 ft., extra standard	45	4 00	33 00

Celestial Fig at Biloxi, Miss., 18 months from planting

Brown Turkey. Medium size; color yellowish-brown; fruit tender, rich and sweet, of excellent quality. Tree of moderate growth, very prolific; comes into bearing young.

Brunswick. Fruit very large and regular in outline; color dark violet, skin thin with firm texture for a Fig; flesh white just under skin, shading to beautiful pink around seed cells. Sweet, juicy and rich; quality excellent; most reliable bearer and very prolific. Tree strong grower, and if planted in fertile soil and given good care will mature perfect fruit first season after planting.

Celestial. The fruit is medium to small; color bluish or violet-yellow; flesh rich and tender, very sweet—so sweet and tender that you can eat without peeling, and when weather is favorable will preserve themselves on the tree. It is the hardiest variety we have—hence reliable further north. This is one of the varieties chiefly used for canning purposes. Trees commence maturing fruit thirty months from planting. Vigorous grower and very prolific. Generally considered the business Fig.

FIGS, continued

Green Ischia. Color when ripe light transparent green; flesh white shading to crimson around seed cells. Size medium to large. Tree strong, upright growth, very prolific, commences bearing young. Next to Celestial in point of hardiness.

Lemon. Large, lemon-yellow; flesh creamy white shading to purple around seed cells. The trees from which we secure cuttings are in Central Florida, bear heavy crops, which have been used for canning; being of light color makes a most beautiful preserve without peeling. Trees are hardier than most varieties, grow rapidly and come into early bearing.

Magnolia. Size medium to large, elongated, ovate in form, with well-set neck; skin smooth, color pale yellow, with purplish-brown flush; pulp dull red. The trees commence bearing almost as soon as growth starts, often producing 150 to 250 Figs the same year they are planted. The second year a profitable crop is practically assured. In the Texas Coast Belt section the Magnolia attains a flavor and character closely resembling the famous Smyrna Fig, which is far superior to Figs grown in other sections. The best known variety in Texas, where it has given remarkable results. It does not give satisfactory results on the lighter soils east of the Mississippi.

Mission (California Black). It is the oldest variety and best known Fig in Mexico and along the border. Size large, very showy, color deep mahogany-violet; pulp white, shading to red or bright amber around seed cells; sweet and good. Strong, vigorous growth. For quick, abundant returns of fine fruit no variety in our list is more desirable.

Celestial Figs

Brunswick Figs

Smyrna, or Calimyrna and Capri Figs

For planting in the arid and semi-arid sections of the Southwest and Mexico. To fruit the Smyrna Fig they have to be pollinated by the Fig wasp (*Blastophaga*) with pollen from the Capri (Wild Fig).

Grown at and shipped only from McAllen, Texas, Nurseries.

PRICES OF SMYRNA AND CAPRI FIGS

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft., medium size.	$0 75	$6 50	$55 00
3 to 4 ft., standard size.	1 00	9 00	75 00

Griffing's Policies

To grow all trees and plants we offer; to grow only the best tested sorts; and so to limit our production as to quantities and kinds that our trained and experienced superintendents may personally oversee their propagating, training and shipping, that Griffing's trees may justly deserve distinction as the trees and plants of quality and results.

Triumph Persimmons as they grow in clusters

JAPANESE PERSIMMON

(*Diospyros Kaki*)

We believe that the Persimmon is destined to become one of the leading fruits of the Cotton belt and Lower South. This may seem an extravagant statement, but when the people learn the richness and deliciousness of the fruit, it finds a ready sale at good prices, and rapidly grows in favor and popularity. In Japan, the Persimmon is to the natives what the apple is to the American, and the Japanese varieties are the most profitable and popular varieties here.

The cost of cultivation, care and production is reduced to a minimum. The trees thrive on almost any soil, giving good results on land too poor for most crops. They can be produced at one-fourth the cost of oranges or grapefruit. No frost risks, as they thrive throughout the Cotton belt. Trees should be well cultivated, fertilized and well cared for for the first two years, after which no plowing or cultivation is necessary or desirable. For best results, simply keep the weeds and grass mowed. Fertilizer to be applied just before rains in March and June.

You can take the astringency (the pucker) out of a hard Persimmon, making it edible as an apple. The process is simply placing the mature, hard fruit in an air-tight receptacle or room, and displacing the air for a period of from two to four days, according to the variety, with carbon-de-oxide gas, the same as is used for charging soda fountains, and the fruit will come out sound and firm, and as non-astringent as an apple or a peach,

The United States Department of Agriculture have been conducting experiments in removing the astringency from Persimmons for the past five years. We are informed that a bulletin giving results will soon be issued. It will only be a few years when all Persimmons displayed on the fruit stands will have been treated in this manner. Then watch the demand. It will be far in excess of the supply. Plant now and be ready for it.

Our trees are grafted on native stocks, are thrifty and hardy, free from disease, and have received the most painstaking and skilful care in the nursery. They exemplify the Griffing policy, and you cannot make a mistake if you plant a grove of Japanese Persimmons and give them a reasonable amount of care for a few years. The income from such a grove will pay a big dividend on the money invested—and pay it for a good many years to come.

Grown at and usually shipped from Jacksonville, Fla., Nurseries. Supply kept on hand during shipping season at all branches.

PRICES OF JAPANESE PERSIMMONS ON NATIVE ROOTS

	Each	10	100	1,000
2 to 3 ft., small size	$0 25	$2 00	$17 00	$140 00
3 to 4 ft., medium size	30	2 50	22 00	180 00
4 to 5 ft., standard size	40	3 50	27 00	220 00
5 to 7 ft., large size	50	4 00	33 00	270 00

Castata. Medium size, conical. somewhat four-sided; skin salmon-yellow; flesh light yellow, streaked with dark, few seeds; then very fine. Tree distinct, of rapid, upright growth, very strong and healthy, and producing the fruit in abundance.

Dia Dia Maru. Tree of rather open growth with distinct, light foliage; fruit medium size; shape flat like a tomato, slightly four-sided; flesh nearly white, quality fine.

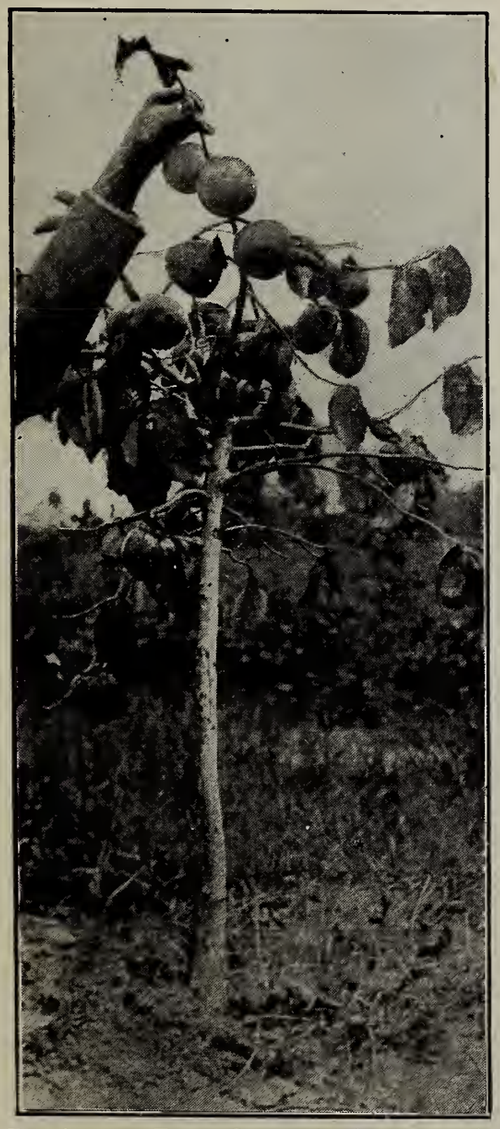
Top of a 2-year-old Zengi tree in November. This variety commences ripening first of September, continuing until January. Have seen many trees hanging full of fruit at Christmas.

Send your order for all Trees, Plants, Roses, Palms, to our nursery nearest your home. Goods will be shipped promptly

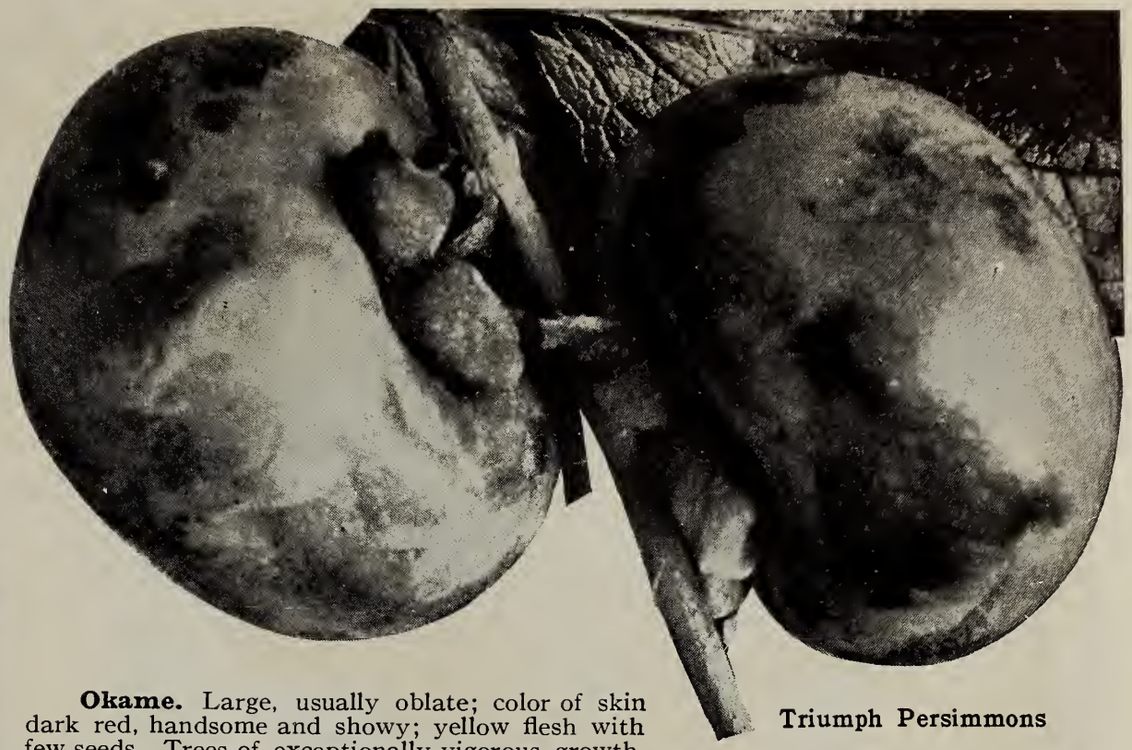
JAPANESE PERSIMMONS, continued

Hacheya. Very large, oblong, conical, with sharp point. Diameter 3 inches; length 3½ inches; specimens often weigh 1½ to 2 pounds each. Color of skin, reddish yellow, with occasional dark spots or blotches and rings at apex; flesh dark yellow; few seeds. Tree vigorous, shapely.

Hyakume. Large to very large, varying from roundish oblong to roundish oblate; but always somewhat flattened at both ends, generally slightly depressed at the point opposite the stem; diameter 2¾ inches longitudinally and 3⅛ inches transversely; skin light bluish yellow, marked with rings and veins near apex; flesh dark brown, sweet, crisp and meaty, even while hard. One of the best market sorts. A good grower and free bearer.



Persimmon Tree 18 months from planting



Triumph Persimmons

Okame. Large, usually oblate; color of skin dark red, handsome and showy; yellow flesh with few seeds. Trees of exceptionally vigorous growth. Usually bear third year. Trees of this variety live to a greater age than some other varieties.

Triumph. Originated near Sanford, Florida, from seed imported from Japan. Tomato-shaped; size medium, ranging from 2¾ to 3 inches in diameter transversely, and from 1½ to 1¾ inches longitudinally; color yellowish red; bright, smooth skin, free from blemishes and spots; handsome and showy; flesh yellow, firm, fine-grained and of exceptional quality; very few seeds. Its uniform size and shape make it especially desirable for marketing; the fruit packs close and firm, and when papers are partially removed, showing the bright red smooth fruit, makes a most attractive package. Trees of strong, upright growth. Commences bearing the third season and is wonderfully productive, usually bearing in immense clusters. Trees are long-lived; we now having fine specimens 14 and 15 years of age, perfectly healthy and producing heavy crops annually. Especially recommended for South and Central Florida, where it grows to greater size, bears heavier and more regularly than any other variety. Ripens October and November. This variety is to the Persimmon family what the Elberta peach is to the peach family,—the best, most productive, best shipping and market variety.

Tana Nashi. The best-known and most generally popular variety of Persimmon. Size large, conical, pointed; very smooth and symmetrical; 3¼ to 3½ inches in diameter, 3½ to 3¾ inches longitudinally; skin light yellow, changing to bright red at full maturity; flesh yellow and seedless; quality very fine. Trees of vigorous growth. Comes into bearing usually second year in orchard; very productive. Ripens early in September and October. A very desirable market variety to plant in conjunction with Triumph, ripening earlier and being very fine in quality and appearance.

Tsuru. Long, pointed variety; diameter 3 inches longitudinally and from 2 to 2¼ inches transversely; color of skin bright red; flesh orange-color with dark coloring near seed, of which there are very few. Tree very prolific.

MERCEDES, TEXAS, Sept. 19, 1911.

Gentlemen: The trees you furnished me in August are all in fine condition. Not one dead, or shows any indications of dying, notwithstanding the fact that they were planted in the hottest and driest season we have had this year. I am very much gratified with the results. E. E. EVANS.

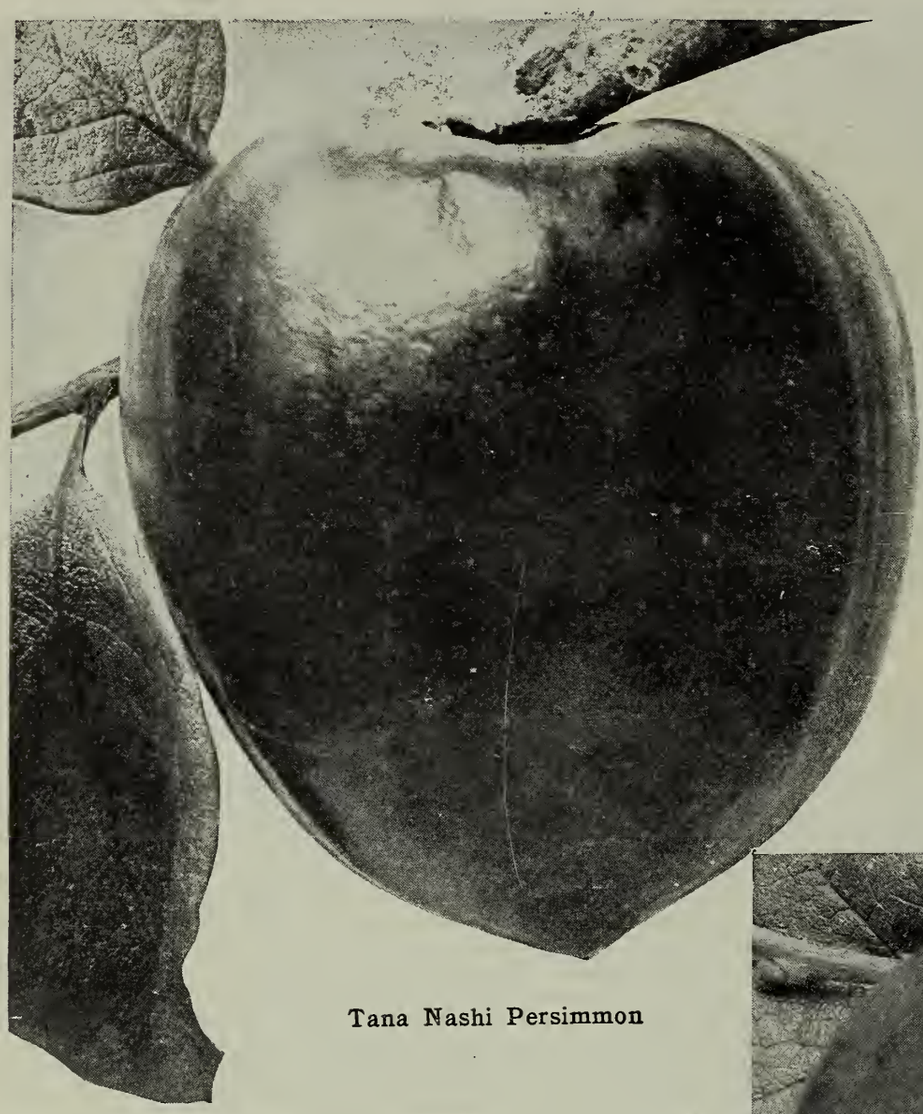
The above order was for tropical ornamental and fruit trees and Palms.

ATKINSON, GA., March 27, 1911.

Dear Sirs: The shipment of trees received in good order. Have been planted according to your instructions and think all will live. Shall have some very fine orders among people of my community next fall. D. R. JOHNSON.

FORT MCCOY, FLA., Dec. 20, 1910.

Dear Sirs: The order for Mr. Phelps for 500 Peach trees, and other orders are O. K. They are just fine; everybody satisfied. M. A. PETERS.



Tana Nashi Persimmon

JAPANESE PERSIMMON, continued

Yeddo-Ichi. Very smooth and regular in outline. with slight depression at blossom end. Color darker red than most varieties; flesh darkish brown color, nearly purple at seed; one of the dark-meated type; good to eat while still hard, and is very delicious when soft. Tree a heavy bearer, very thrifty.

Yemon. Large, flat, tomato shape, somewhat four-sided; skin bright orange-yellow; flesh yellowish; generally seedless; quality good. Tree of rather open growth, with distinct foliage of a light shade.

Zengi. Although one of the smallest Japanese Persimmons, it is one of the most valuable and reliable of them all. Round or roundish oblate; diameter 2¼ inches longitudinally by 2¾ transversely; color reddish yellow. It is of the dark-meated class, being edible while quite hard. Can usually begin finding ripe specimens on the tree the latter part of August, and it continues to ripen until December, the trees often hanging full of luscious fruit until Christmas.

APPALACHICOLA, FLA., Dec. 21, 1910.

Gentlemen: I need more Pecan trees, same class as those sent in my order of November 26. You may select varieties. I want to say that I am very much pleased with the stock you sent me. It seems to be free of disease and the root system s good.

LELAND J. HENDERSON.

ALHOA, TEXAS, April 8, 1911.

Gentlemen: The last shipment of 3,000 Satsuma trees reached here this morning. We are very much pleased with all of the trees received from you (6,300). Will require 20,000 trees next fall and winter of the same grade.

GULF COAST DEVELOPMENT CO.

Yemon Persimmon

Griffing's Policies

To grow all trees and plants we offer; to grow only the best tested sorts; so to limit our production as to the quantities and kinds that our trained and experienced superintendents may personally oversee their propagating, training and shipping, that Griffing's trees may justly deserve distinction as the trees and plants of quality and results.

To be exact in all statements; never to misrepresent or exaggerate, and never to disparage others. To be guided by the experience of many years, in all sections of the territory we seek to serve, in the selections of the varieties we offer; and to value permanent rather than temporary success.

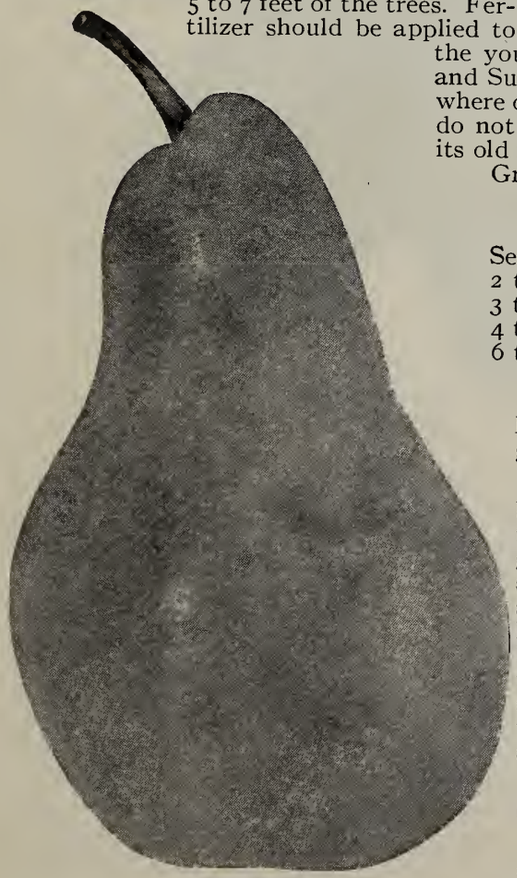
PEARS

Cincincis

As we predicted last year, the Pear blight has almost disappeared from the Gulf Coast sections, and the prospects are bright for a period of splendid crops, with freedom from blight and other serious diseases. The trees in our nursery have been remarkably free from disease, owing to the great care we take in propagating and cultivating, and we offer them in the full confidence that they will make fine orchards and produce bountiful crops of high-grade marketable fruit.

Cultural Notes. Pears thrive on nearly all well-drained soil suitable for ordinary farm and garden crops. Young trees should be given thorough cultivation throughout the first and second years in orchard. Subsequent cultivation consists of shallow plowing in January and February and shallow cultivation until July, when the orchard should be seeded with beggarweed. If trees are planted 25 to 30 feet apart, garden and farm crops may be planted between the rows, utilizing one-half to two-thirds the space. No crop should be planted closer than 5 to 7 feet of the trees. Fertilizer should be applied to the young trees in March and June, to bearing trees in April. The introduction of the Cincincis and Suwanee varieties, which trees have withstood the attack of the blight when planted in orchards where other varieties succumbed, make the planting of these varieties safe; and even if other varieties do not throw off the blight, these varieties will in a few years place the Pear industry back onto its old footing.

Grown at and usually shipped from Jacksonville, Florida.



Bartlett

PRICES OF STANDARD VARIETIES

See Special Price for Suwanee variety.	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft., small size	$0 25	$2 00	$17 00
3 to 4 ft., medium size	30	2 50	22 00
4 to 6 ft., standard size	40	3 50	27 00
6 to 8 ft., extra size	50	4 00	33 00

Bartlett. The old standard by which all other Pears are judged as to quality and value. Large, pyramidal, a little irregular; yellow, with a dash of color where exposed; flesh fine-grained, melting, juicy.

Cincincis. New, originated at Fruitland Park, Fla., and first called to our attention by the late Maj. O. P. Rooks of that place, who highly recommended it and pronounced it the best Pear for planting in Southern Florida. We have fruited this Pear in our own grounds for several years and found it to be all that Mr. Rooks claimed. The tree is a strong, vigorous grower, more exempt from blight than the LeConte, and comes into bearing at an early age, usually producing fruit the fourth or fifth year after planting. Fruit is large, irregular in shape; color light green, overspread with yellow and red; flesh juicy, brittle, of somewhat coarse grain, but of good quality. In point of quality it is far superior to the famous Kieffer. Ripe in August and September. If picked when hard and placed in a dry, dark, close place, it mellows nicely and becomes very delicious. Very prolific and valuable for canning, pickles. and preserves. We can recommend this Pear, and some of them should be included in every order.

Early Harvest. Fruit medium size; skin pale yellow, blush next to sun; flesh white, tender, sweet. Among the best of its season. July.

Garber. The Garber has the hardy constitution, rapid growth, and prolific qualities of Kieffer and LeConte, and fills the gap between the two, ripening after the former and before the latter. In size and appearance it resembles the Kieffer, but is of superior flavor.

PEARS, continued

Kieffer. Fruit large to very large; color yellow, with bright vermilion cheek, very handsome; flesh very juicy, brittle, a little coarse, but of good quality. September and October. Extremely prolific and very valuable.

Magnolia. Size large to very large; shape pyriform, basin narrow and shallow; color solid, glossy, reddish brown; flavor sprightly and good, a commingling of sweet and sour, agreeable and refreshing. Matures later and keeps better than Kieffer. A desirable variety and well worthy of general planting.

Le Conte. A very rapid, vigorous grower; bears early. Fruit large, pale, lemon-yellow, occasionally showing a red cheek; fair quality. Bears transportation well, and is sold in market at good prices. Owing to the decrease in amount of damage from blight during past few years and high prices received for Pears shipped, many new orchards of LeConte are being planted.

Griffing's Guaranteed Roses are varieties especially grown for planting in the gardens of the South. Read pages 45–51.

Young Kieffer Pear Tree

Suwanee

Suwanee. Is the most promising acquisition in fruits introduced in many years. Its superior points are: 1egular and uniform shape and size; dark golden russet over a yellow ground, slightly tinged with red; small, soft core; good quality; regular and prolific bearer. Originated in south Georgia. Buds from original tree were sent to us with sample of fruit for testing. A few trees were grown from the buds and planted in our test orchards, near LeConte, Kieffer and other varieties of Pears, nearly all of which have succumbed from blight. It has borne heavy annual crops since 1905. The only variety of Pear aside from Apple and Cincincis that has produced good crops during this period, to our knowledge. Fruit large size, measuring 4¼ to 4½ inches in length and 2½ to 2¾ inches across; shape oblong, tapering gracefully from middle, with full, plump, rounded ends; skin tough and firm; color dark golden russet over a yellow ground, with a slight tinge of red. Very attractive and showy. Flesh clear white, crisp, tender and good. Mellows evenly, and is especially desirable for slicing and eating with cream and sugar, same as peaches. Cooks quickly, holding together well. Slight, soft core; few seed. The most desirable all-round Pear we have ever seen grown in the South. The best point of all—it bears when others fail. 2 to 3 ft., small size, 45 cts. each, $4 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., medium size, 60c. each, $5 for 10; 4 to 6 ft., standard size, 80 cts. each, $6.50 for 10; 6 to 8 ft., extra size, $1 each, $8 for 10.

Jennings' Florida Apple

APPLES

The Lower South is in no sense an Apple-growing region, yet there are some varieties that grow fairly successfully in Central and Northern Florida and along the Gulf Coast; but a little further north in central and South Central Georgia, Alabama, and corresponding latitudes, are very successfully grown. Our years of experience have enabled us to select these varieties. The varieties offered are those that succeed best furthest south. Culture same as for pears.

Grown at and usually shipped from Jacksonville, Fla., and Port Arthur, Texas, Nurseries.

PRICES OF APPLES

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft., small size	$0 20	$1 50	$13 00
3 to 4 ft., medium size	25	2 00	16 00
4 to 6 ft., standard size	30	2 50	22 00
6 ft. up, extra size	40	3 30	27 00

Ben Davis. (New York Pippin, Kentucky Streak, etc.) Large, handsome, striped, and of good quality; productive; a late keeper, highly esteemed in the West and Southwest. December to March.

Early Harvest. Size above medium; greenish, changing to yellow when fully ripe. One of the best early Apples; of fine quality; valuable for the table and for cooking. Tree rather a poor grower, but an abundant bearer. Ripens in June.

Horse. Size large; green, changing to yellow. A true Southern variety; well known and deservedly popular. Tree a fair grower and very productive. Ripens last of July to August 15.

Maiden's Blush. Rather large, oblate, smooth, regular, with fine evenly shaded, red cheek or blush on a clear, pale yellow ground; flesh white, tender, with a pleasant subacid flavor; Bears large crops. September.

Jennings' Florida. This variety has been grown in Baker county, Fla., for a number of years by the late Wm. Jennings, after whom it was named. We do not know but that this may be some named variety, but up to the present time we have seen nothing identical with it, so it is known by the above local name. It is, beyond question, adapted to this climate, having borne uniformly heavy crops for many years past. The appearance of the tree is like those grown in any northern section; fruit large, oblate shape; color green, turning to yellowish green; flesh white, subacid, juicy and good. A fine cooking Apple; also good to eat out of hand. Ripens in July.

Red Astrachan. Size medium to large; bright crimson, covered with white bloom; an Apple of great beauty and good quality; flesh tender, rich subacid, fine flavor. Tree a good grower and productive. Ripens early in June.

Red June. Size medium; bright red; a well-known and very valuable southern Apple. Tree fair grower and a regular bearer. Ripens the middle of June.

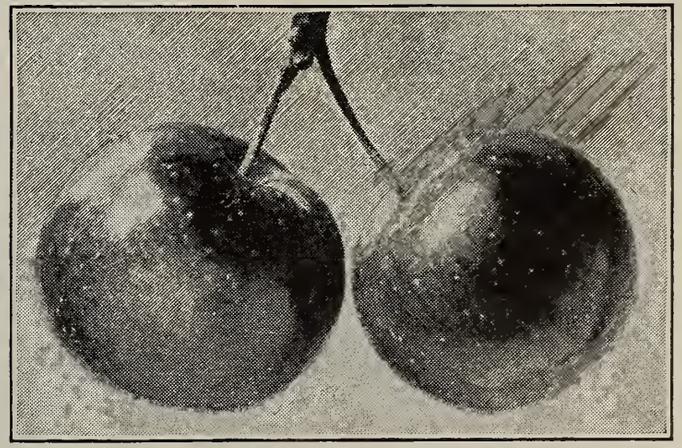
Rome Beauty. Large; yellow, shaded with bright red; flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, subacid. November to February.

Shockley. Medium, roundish conical form; greenish yellow, often much covered with red; quality very good. The most popular winter Apple south of North Carolina. December to April.

CRAB APPLES

Transcendent. Tree immensely productive, bearing after second year, and producing good crops by the fourth season. Fruit from 1½ to 2 inches in diameter, being large enough to quarter and core for preserving and drying. Excellent for sauce and pies, both green and dried. The best of its class for cider, being juicy and crisp, and is also considered by many a good eating Apple. Skin yellow, striped with red. September and October.

Griffing's Guaranteed Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Shrubs and Palms should be ordered from our nursery nearest you. Nearly all varieties are carried at each branch during the shipping season, and your order will be filled quickly.



Transcendent Crab Apples

MULBERRIES

Mulberries are in no sense a table or a commercial fruit, yet there are purposes for which they are admirably suited and of decided value. As an economical food for poultry and swine for a period of several weeks during the spring and for tolling birds away from other and more valuable fruits there is nothing so valuable.

There is, perhaps, no fruit in the South more neglected than the Everbearing Mulberry. Every farmer should have a grove of Merritt, Hicks' and Downing's Everbearing. They produce fruit three months in the spring and summer.

Grown at and usually shipped from Jacksonville, Fla., and Port Arthur, Texas, Nurseries.

PRICES OF MULBERRIES

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft., small size	$0 20	$1 60	$13 00
3 to 4 ft., medium size	25	2 00	16 00
4 to 6 ft., standard size	30	2 50	20 00
6 to 8 feet, large size	40	3 50	21 00
6 ft. up, extra size	50	4 00	35 00

Downing's Everbearing. A good, large berry, more acid than the Hicks; blooms very early in the spring; and sometimes gets killed by the cold. Tree very strong, upright grower; foliage dark green; the tree is very ornamental.

Hicks' Everbearing. This gives fruit three months in the year; it grows very rapidly, and should be grown largely by every farmer who raises hogs. The economic value of the fruit is not understood by the farmers of the South as it should be. Ripening as it does in April and May, it comes at a season when home-raised food for hogs and poultry is the scarcest of any season of the year. A few well-grown trees will feed several hogs for a period of from eight to ten weeks. It is also fine for poultry, and a dozen or more trees should be in every farm-yard. It is the cheapest and best hog and poultry food, while it lasts, that can be grown.

Merritt. The earliest of all Mulberries; fruit commences to ripen two or three weeks in advance of all others and continues to bear for three or four weeks. Berry large and well filled. Trees rank growers, and commence to bear two or three years after planting. The most valuable of our list of Mulberries.

Russian. A favorite variety with many planters. Ripens latter part of April and first of May. Trees bear while very young. Entirely hardy for planting in all parts of the South.

Purple-seeded Pomegranates. Half size

MULBERRIES, continued

Stubbs. Large; black; vinous; excellent quality, very prolific. The fruit, which is from 1½ to 2 inches long, is greatly superior to that produced by any of the cultivated varieties. Tree vigorous and handsome.

Multicaulis. The Silk-Worm Mulberry. In no place does the Silk-Worm Mulberry and silk-worm thrive better than in Florida and the Gulf Coast country. There is much pleasure and profit in the production of silk cocoons.

LOQUATS

Japan Medlar, sometimes erroneously called Japan Plum

	Each	10
12 to 18 in., small size	$0 30	$2 70
18 to 24 in., medium size	40	3 50
2 to 3 ft., standard size	65	5 50
3 to 4 ft., extra size	1 00	8 00

The Loquat is not only a beautiful evergreen and an ornament to any yard, but also a valuable fruit, not, strictly speaking, a plum, but has erroneously been called "Japan Plum" in Florida and Louisiana. Tree blossoms in the fall and ripens a delicious fruit in February, with profitable results. Flowers white, in spike; fruit size of Wild Goose plum; oblong, bright yellow; subacid, good. Tree quite ornamental.

POMEGRANATES

The Pomegranate thrives throughout the Cotton belt. An old historical fruit, yet one of the South's neglected resources. It has a far greater commercial value than is generally supposed. It grows in form of a large shrub or small tree, very graceful in form and foliage, produces a profusion of strikingly brilliant and lovely scarlet flowers, desirable as a yard tree, and especially well suited to use in solid or mixed borders. Bears young, is prolific, and the fruit possesses a fresh crispness, delicacy and sprightliness of flavor much esteemed by all who know it. The trees we offer are grown under our particular methods and are strong and sturdy. Grown at and supplied from all Nurseries.

PRICES OF POMEGRANATES

	Each	10	100
1 to 2 ft., small size	$0 30	$2 70	$22 00
2 to 3 ft., medium size	40	3 50	30 00
3 to 4 ft., standard size	50	4 50	40 00

Sweet. A desirable sort for home use and local market. The tree should be carefully trained, with branches about 4 feet from the ground, and should not be allowed to sucker. When thus cared for, it forms a beautiful, thrifty tree, and is almost sure to bear a good crop of fine, palatable fruit every year.

Purple-Seeded. Very large and highly colored; pulp very juicy and of best quality; color of the rind and berry unusually bright for a sweet Pomegranate.

Paper-Shell. A new variety of very fine quality, introduced by us from California. Very thin skin, hence its name, "Paper-Shell." For home consumption this variety is very valuable.

Griffing's Policies

To maintain the purity of varieties and strains; to develop, propagate and disseminate only the best, most hardy and prolific sorts; to guard and foster the health and vigor of our trees and plants as a safeguard and guarantee to our customers' success, and assure them of our perpetual interest in the trees and plants we sell.

GRAPES

Grape-vines will grow almost anywhere, but to produce the finest specimens they should be carefully cultivated and pruned. The vines come into bearing about the second year after planting. The soil for Grapes should be dry, and if not so naturally, should be drained. It should be worked deep, well manured, and kept thoroughly cultivated.

Our Grape list comprises three distinct classes and types:

La Brusca. Trellis or Bunch Grapes, grown throughout the central and eastern portion of the country, also in nearly all portions of the South and Southeast.

Southern Muscadine (Sometimes called the Scuppernong family on account of the Scuppernong being the best known variety of the type). This Grape is better adapted for planting in the Lower South, throughout Florida, Georgia and west into Texas.

Vinifera, or **California Type** (Malaga Grape. One of the best known). Is better adapted for the semi-arid section of Southwest Texas and Mexico than any we list.

La Brusca, Trellis or Bunch Type

Grown and usually shipped from Jacksonville, Fla., Nurseries. A supply usually kept on hand during shipping season at all Nurseries.

	Each	10	100
1-year size	$0 20	$1 60	$12 00
2-year size	25	2 00	16 00
3-year size	45	3 00	25 00

Brighton

Vinifera Grapes in South Texas

Agawam. A strong-growing variety with large bunches of dark reddish brown Grapes; of good quality and flavor.

Brighton. Bunches medium; berries large and reddish, skin thin, pulp tender, sweet and of excellent flavor.

Clinton. A vigorous growing variety, bearing a great quantity of round, black Grapes in medium-sized bunches. Fruit pulpy and juicy.

Concord. Bunches and berries very large; blue-black with bloom; skin thin; flesh sweet, pulpy, tender; quality good. Very prolific and a vigorous grower. One of the most reliable and profitable varieties.

Delaware. A standard variety and favorite market sort. Bunches well formed and solid; berries medium size, a beautiful pinkish red, heavy bloom. One of the best and most reliable trellis or bunch Grapes.

Elvira. Vine enormous grower, very productive, inclined to overbear; no rot to speak of; bunches small to medium, very compact; pale green with white bloom; sometimes tinged with red streaks when ripe; almost transparent to pulp; sweet, very tender and juicy. Ripens about ten days later than Concord. Very promising variety for Lower South.

Ives. Strong grower; very productive; good shipper; bunches large and well shouldered; berries large, black, pulpy and of good quality. A good wine Grape.

Moore's Early. Bunches small; berries very large, round, blue-black flesh pulpy, sweet; quality good. Very early, or two weeks before the Concord. Valuable for market.

Niagara. White; bunch and berry large; very showy; a superb Grape, and one of the most profitable grown.

Salem (Rogers' No. 35). Bunch large, compact; berry very large, round, coppery red; flesh tender, juicy; quality best. Ripens with Concord. Vigorous, productive.

Wilder. (Rogers' No. 4). Bunch large, compact, shouldered; berry large, round, black; flesh tender, juicy, sweet; ripens early; vine vigorous and prolific.

Muscadine type of Grapes

This free-growing species is the most excellent for the extreme South. It does fairly well in the tropics, and is far the best type of Grape for Florida and the Gulf Coast, as it seldom fails to bear a heavy crop of delicious fruit. It is the standby and a very welcome one; is free from all diseases and never decays. The product is very large and cultivation reduced to simplest form. Plant from 20 to 30 feet apart; train on arbor or high trellis and never trim.

	Each	10	100
1-year size	$0 20	$1 60	$12 00
2-year size	25	2 00	16 00
3-year size	45	3 00	25 00

Eden. Berry very large, black, with delicate Thomas flavor; often twelve to fifteen berries in a cluster. Its distinctive features are: early bearing, fine quality, enormous productiveness, growing in clusters, freedom from rot or disease, and adaptability to either table or wine purposes, coming in season immediately after the bunch Grapes are over.

Flowers. Bunches composed of from fifteen to twenty-five berries. First of October, or from four to six weeks later than the Scuppernong.

James. Berry of large size and good quality; black. Vine very prolific. Commences to ripen about the first of August and continues until frost. Allen Warren & Co., of North Carolina, say: "We exhibited this Grape at the State Exposition, with many other fine varieties, but there was not a Grape on exhibition to equal the James. It has taken the premium wherever exhibited. We gathered three and one-half pounds to the square yard on the average last season (1895), and as much as eleven pounds to the square yard in the thickest places. Berries very large, easily measuring 1¼ inches in diameter."

Scuppernong. Bunches composed of eight or ten berries, which are very large, round and bronze-colored when fully ripe; flesh

MUSCADINE GRAPES, continued

sweet, pulpy, vinous; quality excellent. Matures middle of August. The vine is free from all diseases and is exceedingly prolific.

Thomas. Bunches seldom exceed eight or ten berries; color reddish purple; pulp sweet, tender, vinous; quality equal or superior to any of the Muscadine type. Maturity, first of August.

Vinifera, or California Grape

The Vinifera, or California Grapes succeed well in Southwest Texas and Mexico, and should be generally planted in those sections. In Texas and Mexico this type of Grape ripens their fruit about two weeks in advance of the California crop, giving them an open market for this most desirable of all Grapes. They have proven their adaptability for the section for which we recommend them and are worthy of general planting.

Grown at and will be shipped from only McAllen, Texas, Nurseries.

	Each	10	100	1,000
1-yr., medium size	$0 40	$3 50	$30 00	$200 00
2-yr., standard size	60	5 00	35 00	250 00

Black Hamburg. A fine, tender Grape, producing large, magnificent bunches; berries black, very large and oblong. A great favorite everywhere.

Flame Tokay. Both the cluster and berries are of very large size. Berries of a pink or rose color. Quality good firm and a good shipper. Sells well on the market. Fine, vigorous growth; very productive.

Gross Colman. Bunches large, thick-shouldered; berries very large, round; skin rough, dark purple or black; flesh coarse, but juicy and sweet.

Malaga. Cluster and berries very large. Berry oval, firm, juicy and quite sweet when thoroughly ripe. Vine very rough grower; fine, vigorous growth, very prolific. Probably the best known of this type of Grape.

Scuppernong

Mission. A very rich, sweet Grape, borne in loose clusters. Berries medium size; color purplish pink. Exceptionally well adapted for hot, dry sections. A variety sometimes known as the El Paso Grape.

Muscat of Alexandria. Bunches large, long and loose; berries large, slightly oval; pale amber when ripe, covered with thin white bloom; flesh firm, brittle, exceedingly sweet and rich, fine-flavored. The variety most extensively planted for raisins.

Muscat.

Thompson's Seedless. A medium-sized Grape with fine clusters; seedless. A great favorite for family use, both fresh and for raisins. A very strong grower and productive.

White Tokay. Large, oval; berries tender, juicy and rich; vigorous grower; prolific.

Cantilons Hill, Ala., June 29, 1911.
R. F. D. Montgomery.

Dear Sirs: Trees I bought of you ten years ago bear fruit every year. Never miss a crop. Trees are now heavily loaded with branches to the ground. The trees I get of you don't have scale like other trees and are true to name. I want 1,000 trees for this fall's delivery.

J. R. Cantelon

Banana and Oranges as planted for ornamental effects in the Rio Grande Valley, Texas

THE BANANA (MUSA)

Few people realize the extent to which the Banana can be grown in Florida and the Lower South. While the leaves are killed by the first frost, it takes a slight freeze to kill the stalk. In sections where there is danger of freezing weather sufficient to kill the stalk, by taking up the bulb and stalk or trunk of the Banana, and burying it, covering the stalks first with the leaves and then with earth, before killing frosts and planting out again in the spring, good crops can be produced of fruit each year.

Cavendish. A dwarf-growing variety, well suited for planting in tubs. Fruit small, borne in immense clusters.

Martinique. The ordinary Banana of commerce. A large, strong-growing plant producing immense clusters of fruit.

Orinoco (or Horse). The hardiest and best sort for planting in most parts of Florida and Gulf Coast. Fruit large, yellow and borne in medium-size bunches.

Strong bulbs, 35 cts. each, $3 for 10, $25 per 100.

GUAVAS

A valuable sub-tropical fruit. The common Florida variety is especially valuable for South Florida and may be grown as far north as Lakeland. If frozen down during severe freezes will produce heavy crop of fruit on one-year sprouts. The Cattley varieties are quite hardy, withstanding about the same amount of cold as the orange and grapefruit. Is an attractive shrub; produces abundantly. Fruit very valuable for jellies. Guavas succeed exceptionally well in extreme Southern Texas and in Mexico—especially the Yellow Mexican, Red Cattley, and Yellow Chinese Varieties.

	Each	10	100
1-year, strong plants	$0 25	$2 00	$18 00
2-year, strong plants	35	3 00	25 00

Common Florida. The fruit is famous for the fine jellies made from it. Is admired by some as a table fruit, for canning and to eat out of hand. Tree is of easy culture.

Red Cattley Guava. A hardy species of dwarf growth. Beautiful, glossy, evergreen leaves. Produces abundance of red acid fruit about 1 inch in diameter. Makes a very fine jelly.

Yellow, or **Chinese.** Sometimes called Yellow Cattley Guava. A very hardy species. Fruit resembles Red Cattley but of a yellow color and sweeter. Bush of more dwarf habit.

Mexican Yellow. Fruit large, yellow, somewhat pear-shaped. Exceptionally good for table use, for jelly and preserving. Trees of easy culture; vigorous growers; prolific bearer.

OLIVES

A fruit of great value and of considerable promise in Southern Texas and in many places along the Gulf Coast. The products of the Olive are too well-known to need comment. They produce the famous Olive oil and pickled Olives of commerce. Tree of handsome, willowy growth, minus the drooping habit, with silvery green leaves and graceful appearance. It promises to succeed and do as well in semi-tropic Texas as in California.

Grown at and shipped only from McAllen, Texas.

	Each	10
1 to 2 ft., small size	$0 75	$6 50
2 to 3 ft., medium size	1 00	8 50
3 to 4 ft., standard size	1 50	12 50

STRAWBERRIES

The first requisite for successful Strawberry-growing is strong, healthy plants especially grown for planting purposes. Good results can not be obtained from plants grown in old beds or fields overrun with grass. Ours are carefully grown for planting purposes.

Klondyke. The large size, fine color, exceptional quality and fine shipping properties of it recommend this variety for general market planting over all others. It is the great business variety.

Lady Thompson. The great vigor and productiveness of this variety recommends it for planting where subject to adverse conditions, such as frost and drought. Berry good size, well colored and fine. Usually carries well.

Prices: 75 cts. per 100, $3 per 1,000; in lots of 5,000 or over, $2.50 per 1,000 plants.

We do not carry a general line of berries. For convenience of our customers we are offering a limited number of varieties this season.

OTHER BERRY PLANTS

Northey Berry. Probably a cross between blackberry and dewberry, resembling latter in growth, but is more vigorous and upright. Fruit purplish in color, good size, exquisite flavor. Ripe very early. Especially adapted to all Central and South Florida. Price, 2-year pot-plants, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10.

Manatee Dewberry. A delicious black Dewberry, ripening very early. Large size, very prolific. Of great value, as they ripen long before Blackberries. Price, 10 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10, $5 per 100.

Tropical Fruits, Trees and Plants

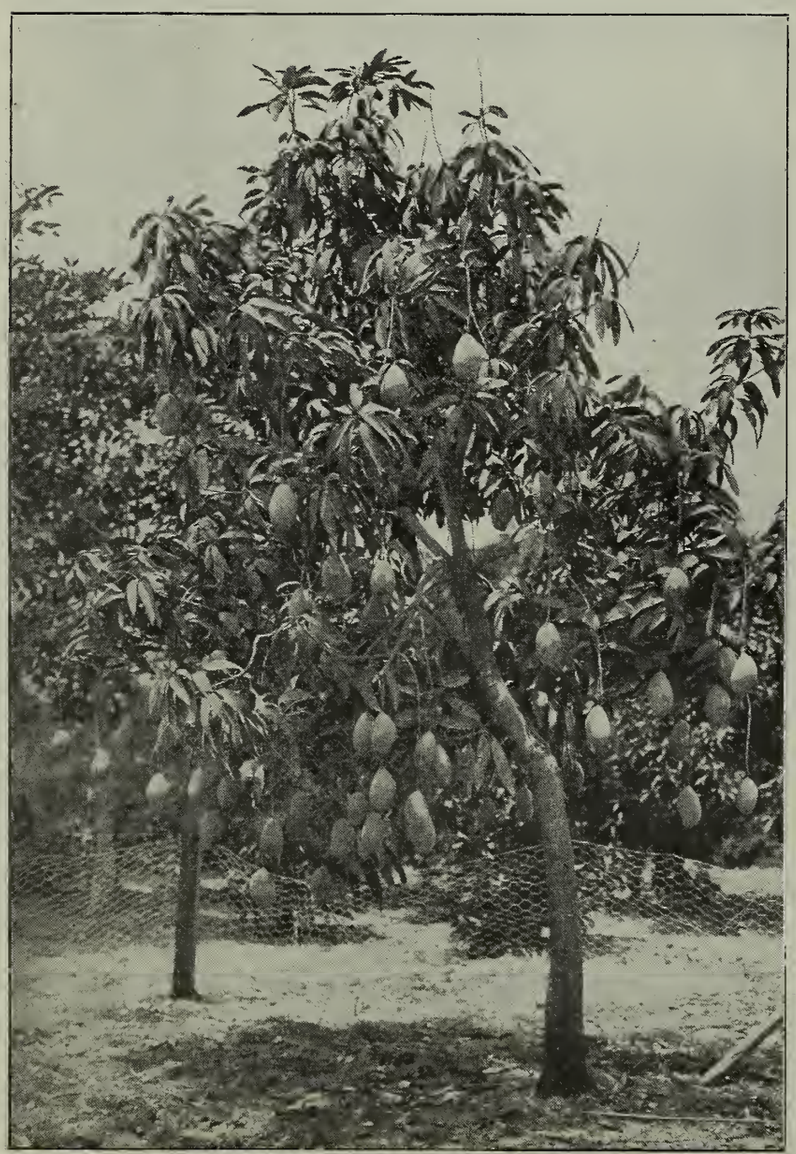
Orders for trees and plants in this department will be shipped from our South Florida Nursery and will usually come in separate shipment from other trees and plants listed in this Catalogue.

Tropical fruits are nearly all grown either at Miami, Fla., or McAllen, Texas, and are usually shipped from these Nurseries.

THE MANGO (*Mangifera Indica*)

One of the most important tropical fruits for South Florida and the Islands. Tree is very handsome, having long linear leaves, with wine-colored new growth. Grows to large size; very ornamental. Fruits in great abundance. The fruit varies considerably in size, shape and quality; usually large, oblong, heart-shaped, somewhat one-sided.

Budded Mango Trees. While the seedlings are desirable and well worth planting if budded trees were not available, we would always recommend planting the finer budded varieties of which we offer the following selected sorts.



Budded Mango tree in fruit

The Famous Cecil Mango

No fruit ever introduced in tropical Florida promises so well or to become so generally popular as the Cecil Mango. Every one knowing anything about tropical fruits has acquired a liking for the Mango and all that has kept it from becoming generally popular as a market fruit is the stringy or fibrous pulp and the turpentiny or pitchy taste found in most of the fruit grown on seedling trees, from which practically all of the commercial crop is shipped. Thousands have said: "If it were not for the turpentiny pitchy taste and stringy fibers, the Mango would be the most delicious fruit in the world." In the Cecil Mango, we have a fruit perfectly free from the objectionable taste and fiber. The Cecil has exceptional shipping qualities, uniform in size, packs easily, has been shipped to California and arrived in perfect condition. $3 each, $25 for 10.

OTHER MANGOES

Aside from the new Cecil, we have a fine stock of budded or inarched trees of several of the improved varieties, that we are offering at a uniform price of $2 each, $17.50 for 10.

Bennett. Introduced by Department. Has proven a free bearer and vigorous grower. Quality the best; flavor richer and spicier than Mulgoba.

Mulgoba. One of the famous Mangoes from India. Of exquisite flavor, large size, shaped like a beef-heart, but somewhat one-sided. Pit is thin, and small; flesh, thick, rich golden yellow, sweet, melting, spicy aroma, excellent quality; practically free from objectionable fiber.

Soondersha. Fruit extremely large and finely flavored; ripens from September to November, the latest of all. Very prolific.

Gordon. Imported by Department. Medium to small size; considered best quality and with least fiber. Very delicious fruit.

Seedling Mangoes

Where trees are planted only for ornamental purposes the seedling Mangoes give excellent results, being among the most beautiful of tropical trees.

Seedling Mangoes. Grown from selected seed.

	Each	10	100
1 to 2 ft., small size	$0 35	$3 00	$25 00
2 to 3 ft., standard size	50	4 00	35 00

AVOCADO (The Alligator Pear)

No tropical fruit offers greater possibility for culture and development in tropical Florida, on the Keys, or in the West India Islands than the Avocado. Fruit is very large, with thick pulp or meat surrounding a hard pit or seed. It is eaten in a variety of ways; with salt and pepper, vinegar and sugar, salad dressings, or for dessert with sugar and lemon juice or wine. Particularly a nice breakfast fruit. There is a strong market at good prices.

Budded or inarched Avocado Pears are as much superior to the seedling trees as a grafted or budded apple or orange of the best varieties is superior to the wild, native seedling. The Avocado is one of the most difficult of trees to propagate, requiring a great amount of labor and patience. This season we have the largest stock of budded and inarched Avocado Pears ever offered. The Trapp is the one variety that we have found of sufficient merit and value to give our entire attention to propagating.

AVOCADO, continued

Trapp Avocado. The most nearly ideal Avocado known. Shape nearly round, slightly oval and tapering. Very large, average weight 1½ pounds. Color dark green with smooth, thin skin. Meat thick, rich golden color, firm, but rich and melting, with an exquisite buttery and nutty flavor. Trees vigorous, prolific and regular bearers. The greatest point of value in the Trapp is its season of maturity. October to December. This lateness of maturing gives it an open market. The growing of Avocadoes, and especially this variety, is now and will for many years to come be the most profitable of all fruit growing. Budded or inarched, Trapp Avocadoes, $2.25 each, $20 for 10, $165 per 100.

Seedling Trapp Avocadoes. Will have a limited number of seedling Trapp Avocadoes grown from seed taken from a grove of several acres where only the Trapp variety is planted; these seedlings are quite sure to come true and produce fine late fruit of the true Trapp size and quality. 75 cts. each, $6 for 10.

Seedling Avocado Trees. Except for the special late-ripening Trapp variety, the seedling trees are quite desirable for the general crop. Our seedling trees grown from choice, selected fruit.

PRICE OF SELECT SEEDLING AVOCADO TREES

	Each	10	100
1-year, small size	$0 35	$3 00	$25 00
1-year, medium size	45	4 00	30 00
2-year, standard size	65	6 00	50 00

MISCELLANEOUS TROPICAL FRUITS

Barbados Cherry. Makes large bush; fruit similar to Surinam Cherry, but more acid; valuable for cooking; very small seed, fine red cherry color. Each 60 cts., $5 for 10.

Cocoa Plum (*Chrysobalanus Icaco*). A very ornamental evergreen with glossy leaves. It makes a large shrub and bears a profusion of pink or white plum-like fruit of an agreeable taste. Strong plants. 60 cts. each, $5 for 10.

Custard Apple. (*Anona reticulata*). Large rough fruit, subacid, bears two crops yearly. 3-year pot-grown plants, 45 cts. each, $4 for 10.

Hovenia Dulcis. A good-sized, round-headed tree, bearing small globular, reddish flesh fruits with edible peduncles. Makes a good shade tree; quite hardy, standing considerable frost. Field-grown, 3-year trees, 35 cts. each, $3 for 10.

Mammea Americana (Mammee Apple). Large tree bearing very large fruits, 3 to 6 inches in diameter. Does well in South Florida. The most beautiful of all tropical fruit trees. An ornament to any ground or yard, and should be generally planted. The fruit is of exceptionally fine flavor and delicious. One-year plants, 40 cts. each, $3.50 for 10.; 2-year, 50 cts. each, $4.50 for 10.

Monsteria Delcasia (The Cerinam of Trinidad). The leaves are large and handsome, and plants give a fine decorative effect. Fruit has appearance of green pine cones 8 to 14 inches in length. Flavor delicious, described as resembling a cross between a pineapple and a banana. $1.50 each, $12.50 for 10.

Otaheite Gooseberry. (*Cicca disticha*). A tree with magnificent foliage, and white, waxy-looking fruit; quite acid. 50 cts. each, $4.50 for 10.

Rose Apple (*Eugenia Jambos*). A quick-growing tree; height 25 to 30 feet. Evergreen with foliage resembling oleander. New growth wine-color; desirable windbreak. Fruit medium size, rose-flavored, crisp and delicious. 3-year-old, pot-grown, 45 cts. each, $4 for 10.

Star Apple (*Chrysophyllum Cainito*). Good-sized tree; fruit 2½ to 3 inches in diameter. 3-year, pot-grown plants, 45 cts. each, $4 for 10.

Surinam Cherry (*Eugenia Michelii*). A large shrub; fruit small, bright-colored and agreeably acid. Under high culture, bears two crops annually. 2-year, pot-grown, 35c. each, $3 for 10.

PINEAPPLES

This fruit is too popular and well known to warrant comment. The rooted plants we offer are larger and stronger, and will usually produce fruit first year. Slips usually bear in 18 to 20 months. We offer the following varieties; write for special price in quantities.

Abachi. Large fruit, fine flavor. Desirable for those wishing fine fruit for home use and nearby markets. Slips, $1 for 10, $7.50 per 100; rooted plants, $1.75 for 10, $15 per 100.

Porto Rico. The largest sort grown commercially. Light flesh, very juicy, good flavor and quality. Slips, $1 for 10, $7.50 per 100; rooted plants, $1.75 for 10, $15 per 100.

Red Spanish. The standard sort so largely grown commercially. Fruit medium size, colors beautifully and if left on plant, and not picked too green, are fair to good quality. Easy to cultivate and grow. The best of all as a shipping variety. Slips, 75 cts. for 10, $5 per 100; rooted plants, $1 for 10, $7.50 per 100.

Smooth Cayenne. A favorite sort without spines on the leaves. Fruit large and exceedingly fine, yet a good shipper. Slips $1 for 10, $7.50 per 100; rooted plants, $1.75 for 10, $15 per 100.

CLEAR WATER, FLA., July 6, 1910.

Dear Sirs: About 32 months ago I bought 100 of your Jewell Peach trees, of which I wish I had a photograph to send you. They are just fine. Better than any picture I have ever seen. I got over two crates of Peaches per tree. Several of my neighbors want me to order them some trees just like mine, as they say my trees beat everything they have ever seen.

W. A. HUDNALL.

A fine Avocado Pear Tree

Forestry and Windbreak Trees

Owing to the devastation of the Southland's beautiful forests of pine, cypress, hardwood and other natural timber, the question of providing timber trees for the future is very important. It takes from eighty to one hundred years on the average land for yellow pine to grow of sufficient size and percentage of heart (the portion of value for timber, the sap being quick to decay and weak in strength) to be of value for commercial timber purposes. Too long for the average investor or plantation owner to wait. We must, therefore, look for trees producing valuable timber or other products in a much shorter time. Of these there are several well worthy of consideration in an experimental way if not in large tracts. The Camphor tree, producing the camphor gum of commerce; the Eucalyptus, the most rapid growth timber tree of value known; the Cypress, too well known throughout the South as a valuable and desirable timber to need comment, and the *Catalpa speciosa*, a rapid-growth, quick-maturing tree producing the most durable timber known. All thrive in Florida and the Lower South and with reasonable attention are capable of producing maximum results. All these are worthy of a thorough test. As shade trees they are valuable, making splendid specimens in a short time, and growing from 40 to 60 feet tall. We have given particular attention to growing the sorts that are best for timber trees; while the list is not large, all the varieties have been tested by plantings in various parts of the South and have given the greatest satisfaction—for both practical purposes and profitable investments.

THE CAMPHOR TREE

The tree producing the camphor gum of commerce. It ranks first for ornamental plantings of all the non-flowering evergreen trees for Florida and Gulf Coast, adapted as it is for either street or yard planting for shade and, when used for such, grows to majestic size and form in comparatively few years. As a shrub for the yard, of small proportion, it is the cleanest, most beautiful and easily cared for, practical tree in our list, and may be kept to any desired size by annual pruning. It is well adapted for formal gardens, readily responding to trimming and training into formal shapes. As a hedge plant it is unexcelled. It is evergreen, holding dense, glossy foliage throughout the year, remaining dense and thick to the ground; growth uniform and even, and the early spring growth coming out in beautiful wine colors and golden hues, makes a most charming effect; as a windbreak it is unexcelled. The Camphor is adapted to a more varied range of planting than any other tree in our list.

About twenty-one years ago, Mrs. J. P. Renfroe, of Richland, Pasco Co., Fla., secured a small Camphor tree by mail through the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., and, thinking it would grow into a little evergreen shrub, planted it in a flower bed in her yard. For the first year or two the tree did not make much growth, but once it became firmly rooted and established in its new home it began to shoot upward and unfold its graceful branches covered with glossy green foliage, and, in place of a shrub, began to take on the proportions of a beautiful tree. Had they wished to keep it down to a smaller size, it would only have been necessary to have trimmed and sheared it once or twice a year. Not knowing this, Mrs. Renfroe let it grow on from year to year, crowding back the shrubbery and trees planted in close proximity to it, until it assumed the gigantic proportions as shown in the illustration. The tree has a base of over 5 feet diameter at the ground, a height of about 70 feet and a spread of about 80 feet, and forms a perfect rounded canopy of living green.

Mrs. Renfroe's Camphor Tree

Range of Adaptability. The Camphor is especially adapted to the light, sandy scils of Florida and the major portion of the South Atlantic and Gulf Coast, as well as the richer lands of the Mississippi delta and bottoms and the fertile soils of Eastern and Southern Texas. Its range of successful planting is from Charleston to the Rio Grande and wherever the temperature does not drop below eight to ten degrees Fahrenheit. Is immune from attacks of white-fly and all other insect pests.

It Has a Vast Commercial Value as Well as Ornamental

Its commercial value is the production of gum camphor. Nowhere in the world do the trees grow with greater luxuriance than in Florida and along the Gulf Coast. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has for several years been conducting experiments in Florida, looking to the establishment of the camphor gum industry in the South on a commercial basis. Little information has so far been given out, but enough has been learned from the experiments to warrant the planting of several large tracts. One company which has one of the ex-government employes as its manager is clearing and planting 3,000 acres of ordinary pine land to Camphor trees at Satsuma, Florida.

Camphor is now produced in commercial quantities only in Formosa, one of the Japanese provinces,

Camphor Tree as a Windbreak

CAMPHOR TREE, continued

the supply and output being controlled by the Japanese government. The native forests in Formosa are rapidly being devastated and a new source of supply must be sought in a short time.

Camphor gum is used chiefly in the manufacture of celluloid and kindred compositions for which no substitute has ever been successfully used. The extension of the use of celluloid in the manufacture of necessities and novelties is now restricted to the limited supply available. Plant a few acres of Camphor now. By the time the trees attain age for camphor production necessary machinery for successful manufacture will have been devised and the industry established. The first to plant and have trees of producing age, from three to five years, will be sure to reap the richest rewards.

For commercial planting the trees are set in rows 12 to 15 feet apart and from 6 to 8 feet in the row. As the leaves and smaller branches produce the greatest quantity of gum, the trees are sheared twice or more each year, the trees thickening, and in a short time making dense hedge rows across the fields. The leaves and small branches thus gathered, which may be done by machinery, are distilled by a simple process, producing gum in paying quantities.

For Windbreaks it is unexcelled. (See illustration above.)

As Camphor trees require severe pruning for successful transplanting, all the trees will have foliage and much top removed at time of shipment. Trees are sold according to the measure of the trees taken before cutting.

Our supply of Camphor trees are grown at, and will usually be shipped from our Jacksonville, Fla., and Port Arthur, Texas, Nurseries.

	Each	10	100	1,000
8 to 12 in., hedge and windbreak size			$6 50	$45 00
12 to 18 in., hedge and windbreak size			8 00	60 00
18 to 24 in., hedge and windbreak size	$0 20	$1 30	11 00	80 00
18 to 24 in., windbreak and commercial size	25	2 00	16 00	135 00
2 to 3 ft., commercial size	35	2 70	21 00	160 00
3 to 4 ft., commercial size	50	4 50	35 00	
4 to 5 ft., shade tree size	90	8 00	70 00	

Orders for anything listed in this Catalogue should be sent to Griffing Bros. Co., address to the nursery nearest you.

BALD CYPRESS
(Taxodium)

The value of Cypress for fence posts, telegraph and telephone poles, lumber, and shingles is increasing yearly. In a comparatively short time the natural supply will be exhausted, or nearly so, so that a planting of young Cypress trees will grow to be a most valuable asset. The Cypress will grow in almost any altitude. In Mexico they are found in the mountains, far away from water, in semi-arid conditions. Planted on ordinary pine lands, given proper care and protected from forest fires, the growth is rapid, and they will make straight, uniform, shapely trees. While the Cypress is usually found in swamps, it is only because there the small tree has protection from the annual burning of the grass in the woods so generally practiced throughout the Lower South. While they will grow in the swamp, they will thrive better even on higher ground and under more favorable conditions.

Nursery-grown seedlings grow off vigorously and soon give results. Plant a few, give them a little cultivation and care, and you will be astonished at the results.

Grown at and usually shipped from Jacksonville, Fla., Port Arthur and McAllen, Texas, Nurseries.

	Each	10	100	1,000
1 to 2 ft. size		$1 10	$8 00	$55 00
2 to 3 ft. size	$0 20	1 50	11 00	80 00
3 to 4 ft. size	30	2 50	20 00	

CATALPA SPECIOSA

An extremely rapid-growth hard-wood tree producing the most durable and lasting wood known. Especially valuable for fence posts, telephone and telegraph poles and railroad cross-ties. Large acreages are being planted in many sections. Instructions for commercial planting on application.

Grown at and usually shipped from Jacksonville, Fla., and Port Arthur, Texas, Nurseries.

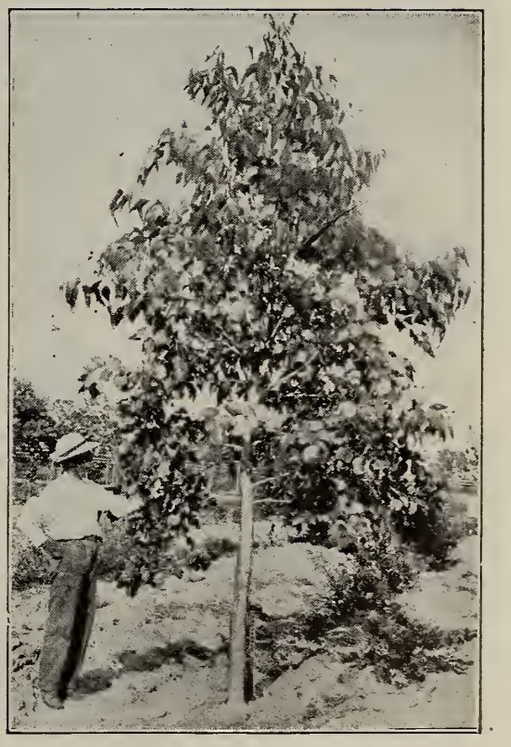
1 to 2 ft. size, $1 for 10, $6.50 per 100, $50 per 1,000.

2 to 3 ft. size, 20 cts. each, $1.30 for 10, $10 per 100, $65 per 1,000.

4 to 6 ft. size, 30 cts. each, $2.50 for 10, $20 per 100.

6 to 8 ft. size, 45 cts. each, $4 for 10, $33 per 100.

8 to 10 ft. size, 65 cts. each, $5.50 for 10, $50 per 100.



Eucalyptus terticomis

Eucalyptus rostrata

EUCALYPTUS

The most rapid-growing timber-tree of value. Adapted for commercial and ornamental planting wherever climate will permit. We have been studying and experimenting with various varieties of this valuable timber tree, hoping to find varieties that could be safely planted in Florida and along the Gulf Coast. That we have been successful is proven by the remarkable growth of the trees shown in the accompanying photographic reproductions of trees growing in our grounds at Macclenny, and other trees growing at Orlando, Estero, Lake City, Sutherland and at numerous other points. The trees in our grounds at Macclenny were planted from 4-inch pots May, 1909, and were about 18 inches in height. The photographs were taken in August, 1910. As to growth the pictures speak for themselves. The trees are planted on high rolling pine land of fair quality, have had only ordinary fertilization, care and cultivation, one tree growing in lawn with a dense sod of Bermuda Grass. These trees stood a temperature of 18 degrees F. the past winter without protection. You know the temperature you have and can judge if they will succeed with you.

We tested many varieties, but found only two sufficiently hardy, the Rostrata and Tereticornis. These also are the varieties succeeding in other portions of the state and are the kinds deemed most safe and are most extensively planted in California.

The wood of the Eucalyptus is extremely durable, very tough, easily worked and is unexcelled for tool handles, vehicle material and various manufacturing arts requiring a tough, easily worked, durable wood, taking a high polish and finish.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft., pot-grown	$0 40	$3 50	$30 00
3 to 4 ft., heavy pot-grown	50	4 50	40 00
4 to 6 ft., extra large pot-grown	75	6 00	50 00

Rostrata. Very rapid, willowy growth, with long pointed, graceful foliage. Trunk or body of tree gains in diameter rapidly, more so than any other willowy growth tree of our knowledge.

Tereticornis. Sometimes called Forest Red Gum, of as rapid but more stocky growth than the Rostrata. Foliage broader and somewhat more dense, a rapid timber-producing variety.

It is claimed by some that the Eucalyptus planted in yard near houses will drive away mosquitos. There is a decided aromatic odor to the tree; they are clean, healthy and free from insect pests.

WINDBREAKS

Suitable windbreak trees are essential to the culture of many fruits, roses, and many other classes of flowers, shrubbery, and are found to be of great benefit to vegetable and crop growth in many localities subject to sweeping winds. If maximum results are to be expected, the trees forming the break should be planted so that air may circulate around the trees, for frost damage is always most serious close to the trees unless a free circulation of air is permitted. When desired to break strong winds only, the trees may be set closer together.

We have given much study to windbreaks and suitable trees for same, in Florida, along the Gulf Coast and in Texas. Second to the Camphor, the one tree that we have found that is proving superior to all others is the Chinese Arborvitæ.

THE CHINESE ARBORVITÆ if planted in double rows, 6 feet apart, with trees set alternately 6 feet apart in each row, will make a dense, sturdy windbreak, growing to a height of 25 to 30 feet, with comparatively narrow spread at bottom.

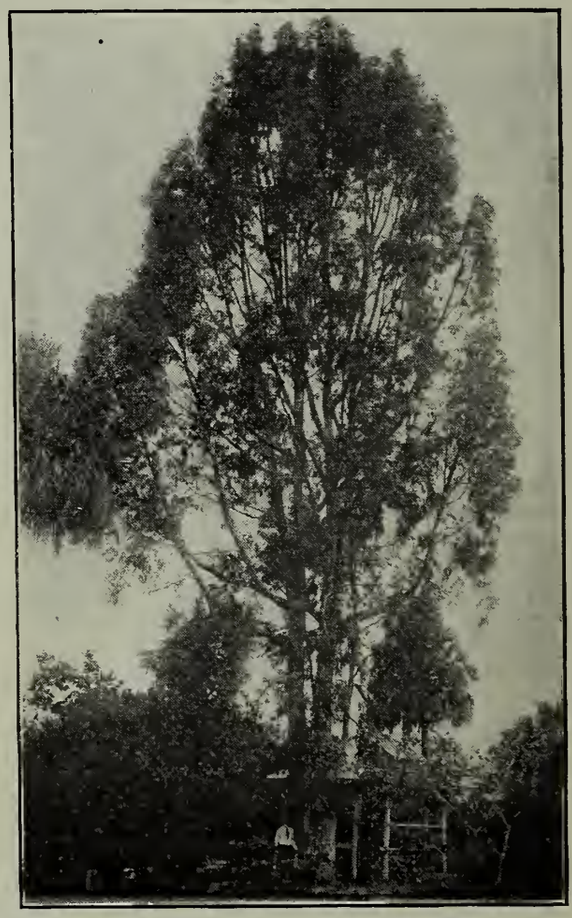
This specie of Arborvitæ sometimes erroneously called American Arborvitæ in Texas and the Southwest, is the most rapid growth of the Arborvitæ family, frequently attaining a height of from 8 to 12 feet in three years.

PRICES OF CHINESE ARBORVITÆ GROWN ESPECIALLY FOR WINDBREAKS

	100	1,000
8 to 12 in., small size	$5 00	$40 00
12 to 18 in., medium size	8 00	65 00
18 to 24 in., standard size	9 00	80 00
2 to 3 ft., large size	12 00	100 00
3 to 4 ft., extra size	15 00	130 00

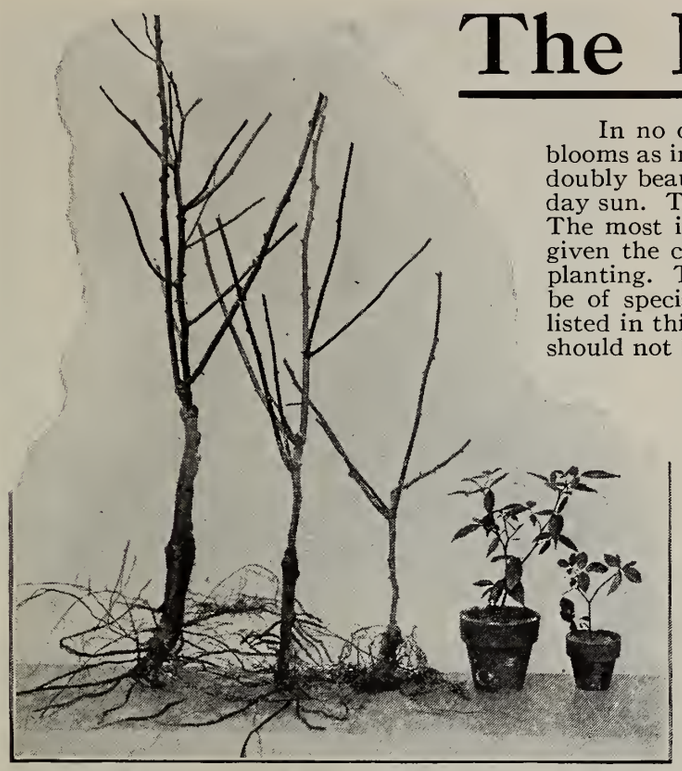
OTHER WINDBREAK TREES

The Palms and Eucalyptus are practical and desirable windbreak trees, and, though a little more expensive, have a commercial and artistic value.



Sixteen-year-old Tereticornis tree at Estero, Fla., over 100 feet high and 3 feet in diameter below fork; each branch over 20 inches in diameter.

The Rose The Queen of Flowers



3-year Our Kind 2-year 1-year Pot Plants Not Our Kind

In no other part of the country does the Rose grow and produce such magnificent blooms as in the sunny South. In the morning, when sparkling with dew, they seem to be doubly beautiful, and at noontide the bright satiny petals flash back the rays of the mid-day sun. The Rose thrives in almost any garden—there is no secret about growing them. The most important point is in the selection of the plants and the varieties. We have given the closest study to productions of the best Rose bushes for out-of-door southern planting. The varieties we list have been tested in our trial gardens and have proven to be of special merit. Only the choicest and most desirable varieties are described and listed in this catalogue. We offer only strong, field-grown bushes. Our bushes and prices should not be compared with those of inferior, small, pot-grown plants that will not stand planting in the open Rose-bed. The best are none too good for our friends' and customers' Rose-beds.

The Selection of Varieties

that will prove most satisfactory in your location often puzzles the purchaser. If at all undecided, let us make the selection for you. We know all the varieties and their range of adaptability, and often our selection will give better results than one made by the purchaser. State color desired, and whether bush or climbing sorts are wanted.

In making your selection of varieties, bear in mind that the strong-growing sorts will, as a rule, give more satisfactory results than the more delicate, weaker-growth bushes. Climbing Roses are by some regarded as only suitable for training on porches or trellises. While desirable for this, they are often satisfactory as bush Roses. They are strong growers and if given room and severely pruned will produce more bloom than bush Roses. Remember, the ability of a Rose to bloom depends on its ability to produce new wood.

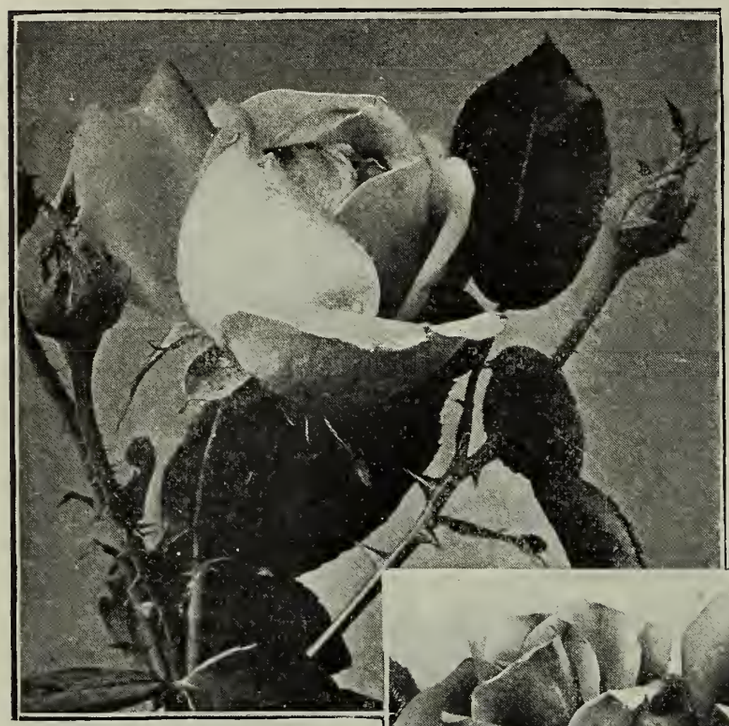
Roses from Griffing Brothers Co.'s nurseries are grown with the sole idea of putting strength and vigor into the plants, so that when transplanted to your garden they will grow and bloom far better than northern-grown plants.

Our list of Roses is made up of only the best tested sorts for the South. Are strong field-grown plants, grafted very low on the most vigorous Rose stock known. They will please.

Grown at and usually shipped from Jacksonville, Fla., and Port Arthur, Texas, Nurseries. Supply kept on hand at Miami, Fla., and McAllen, Texas, during shipping season.

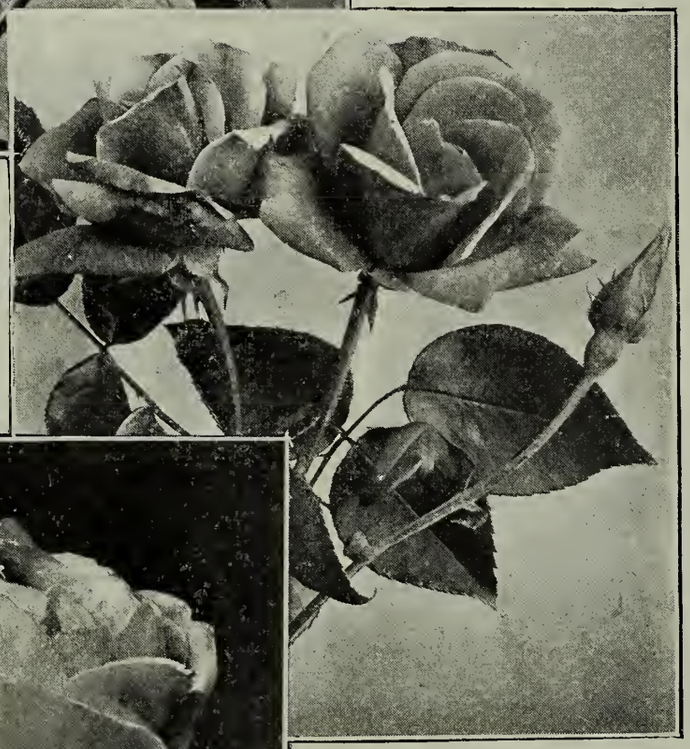
1-year size, 30 cts. each, $2.50 for 10, $22 per 100.
2-year size, 45 cts. each, $4 for 10, $35 per 100.
3-year size, 65 cts. each, $6 for 10.

J. B. Clark Roses



Climbing Caroline Testout

ROSES WORTHY
A PLACE IN
YOUR GARDEN



Killarney

Gainsborough

CLASSIFICATION OF ROSES

Roses are divided into several classes, strains or families, each having distinct characteristics of its own. To those who are desirous of knowing the class to which each variety belongs, the abbreviations given in the descriptions showing this will be of interest.

Key to Abbreviations

(*H. P.*) Hybrid Perpetual. (*H. T.*)Hybrid Tea. (*Bk.*) Banksia. (*Bour.*) Bourbon. (*Beng.*) Bengal. (*M.*) Moss. (*N.*) Noisette. (*Poly.*) Polyanthus. (*H. Ch.*) Hybrid China. (*H. N.*) Hybrid Noisette. (*T.*) Tea. (*Cl.*) Climber.

American Beauty. (*H. T.*) Large, full, beautiful red. Not a strong grower; produces fine flowers during spring and fall.

Bride. (*T.*) Superb pure white Rose; buds and flowers usually large and finely formed.

Baltimore Belle. (*Prairie.*) Pale blush, variegated carmine, rose and white; very double flowers in beautiful clusters, the whole plant appearing a perfect mass of bloom.

Beauty Inconstant. (*T.*) Very free bloomer, almost constantly in bloom. Flowers pointed; fine in bud; color apricot or coppery yellow, changing to blush-pink and light carmine. Free growers; strong bush.

Belle Lyonnaise. (*Cl. T.*) A lovely fawn-colored Rose, with shades of rose and yellow.. A peculiarly and beautifully shaded Rose; good throughout.

Bengale Nobinand. (*Beng.*) Velvety, reddish purple; vigorous grower, and produces perfect flowers throughout the entire season. A very attractive Rose.

Bessie Brown. (*H. T.*) A Rose, of transcendent beauty, totally distinct, large, full flowers. Color white, sometimes shaded with pink; petals large, shell-shaped.

Bon Silene. (*T.*) Noted for the great size and beauty of its buds, which are valued very highly for bouquets and decorative purposes; deep rose color, sometimes bright, rosy crimson, or pale, light rose.

Bridesmaid, Climbing. (*Cl. T.*) Flowers same as its parent, the bush Bridesmaid. Beautiful pink, which is of a shade distinct in itself. Strong-growth bush; blooms profusely.

Burbank. (*Bour.*) Strong-growing, making fine bushy plant; free bloomer; color cherry-rose. Both color and form are fine.

Captain Christy. (*H. T.*) Delicate flesh-color, with rosy center. Large size, full and very sweet. Extremely beautiful in bud. A good grower and free bloomer. One of the hardiest of the Hybrid Teas.

Climbing Captain Christy. (*H. T.*) A Rose with the beauty and size of the bush Captain Christy, but a strong-growing plant that promises to stand the hot southern climate better than its parent. A very desirable sort.

Caroline Testout, Climbing. (*Cl. T.*) A strong, vigorous-growing plant, producing beautiful peach-blow-pink flowers; forming into handsome, cup-shaped buds.

Champion of the World. (*Bour.*) Vigorous-growing, hardy Rose; blooms well; color a pleasing shade of soft but deep pink; flowers large and full.

Christine de Noue. (*Tea.*) Good dark red in Tea Roses is scarce, making this of special value. Color clear, rich maroon or deep purplish red, passing to lake, center sometimes streaked silvery white. Very good growth, free bloomer.

Winnie Davis

ROSES, continued

Chromatella, or **Cloth of Gold.** (*N.*) Clear, deep yellow, with sulphur edges; good form and substance; large, full and very sweet; vigorous grower and profuse bloomer. Valuable in the South as a pillar Rose.

Climbing Clothilde Soupert. (*Cl. Poly.*) Climbing form of that well-known variety; flowers and foliage are identical with bush form. This makes a grand pillar Rose, and with a great profusion of blooms makes one of the most beautiful flowers in our list.

Climbing Kaiserin. (*Cl. H. T.*) (See Mrs. Robert E. Peary.)

Climbing Malmaison. (*Cl. Bourbon.*) An exact counterpart of the bush Malmaison in foliage and flower, but of strong growth and climbing habit. Flower rich, fresh color, double to center.

Climbing Marie Guillot. (*Cl. T.*) Flowers extra large, deep and double; beautiful in bud, very fragrant and delightful. Color pure snow-white, sometimes slightly tinged.

Climbing Wootton. (*C. T.*) Bright, magenta-red, passing to violet-crimson. richly shaded. It is a sport from the famous bush Rose of the same name, Produces a great profusion of flowers.

Comtesse Eva Starhemberg. (*T.*) The bud is long in form, opening into fine double flower of great beauty and heavy texture. Color creamy yellow, shading to ochre at the center, borders of petal touched with rose.

Crimson Rambler. (*Cl. Poly.*) Too well-known to need lengthy description; its rich growth of glossy green foliage makes it a valuable Rose for the veranda and the multitude of beautiful, crimson flowers, borne continuously for about six weeks each summer, are greatly admired by all.

Devoniensis. (*Cl.T.*) One of the most vigorous and hardy of the Climbing Tea Roses. Color white, delicately flushed in center with pink; exceedingly fragrant; large size, and semidouble. Sometimes called the Magnolia Rose on account of its great sweetness.

Duchesse de Brabant, or **Comtesse de Labarthe.** (*T.*) This Rose combines exquisite perfume, beautiful coloring, and a matchless profusion of flowers and foliage; beautiful shell-pink, tinged at the edge with carmine. Buds and open flowers are very beautiful, holding their color and form for a long time after being cut. One of the best Roses for southern planting.

Duke of Edinburgh. (*H. P.*) Bright crimson; large and double; very fragrant. Vigorous; good bloomer. One of the best deep red Roses on our list. For southern outdoor growing is a good substitute for American Beauty, as the American Beauty does not do well in the open ground.

Edouard Littaye. (*T.*) Carmine, passing to pale red, center red-violet. This is one of the strongest-growing Teas we have, making a large, healthy bush.

Empress Eugenie. (*Bour.*) One of the sweetest of all pink Roses. A favorite in the South wherever known. Strong growth; flowers profusely.

Enchantress. (*Tea.*) A strong-growing, profuse blooming bush. One of the most satisfactory Teas. Color creamy white, tinged buff; buds well formed; quite durable; borne in clusters.

Etoile de Lyon. (*T.*) Color beautiful chrome-yellow, deepening at center to pure golden yellow; flowers very large, double and full, and deliciously fragrant. One of the best Roses of its class.

Frances E. Willard. (*Cl. H. N.*) A strong, vigorous grower and true everbloomer. Pure snow-white buds and flowers; large size, perfect form and exceedingly fragrant.

Gainesborough. (*Cl. H. T.*) Delicately tinted flesh, almost white, with satiny luster. Flowers resemble a fluffy peony. A strong grower; successful as a bush or climber.

General Jacqueminot. (*H. P.*) A rich velvety crimson, changing to scarlet-crimson; a magnificent Rose, equally beautiful in bud state or open. Without a rival in fragrance and richness of color.

Gloire de Dijon. (*Cl. T.*) A beautiful combination of rose-salmon and yellow. Resembles Reve d'Or, but larger; of vigorous growth and a constant bloomer.

Gloire des Polyanthas. (*Poly.*) Large, well-formed flowers for the class; rosy pink in color. An improvement over Mignonette.

Minnie Francis

ROSES, continued

Gloire Lyonnaise. (*H. P.*) Creamy white, shading to blush in the center; very double; petals large and very thick; fragrant. A most valuable variety, being the only yellow Hybrid Perpetual.

Helen Gould. (*H. T.*) One of the most beautiful and satisfactory Roses for general planting. Flowers full and double; the buds beautifully made, long and pointed; color a warm rosy crimson.

Henry M. Stanley. (*T.*) Clear pink, sometimes tinged with salmon; large, full and fragrant; quite hardy, vigorous, and a free bloomer. Buds and flowers very delicately and distinctly formed.

Hermosa. (*Bour.*) Color a pleasing shade of pink, soft but deep. Cup-shaped, finely formed and full. Nearly always in bloom. Well worthy of a place in every Rose-garden.

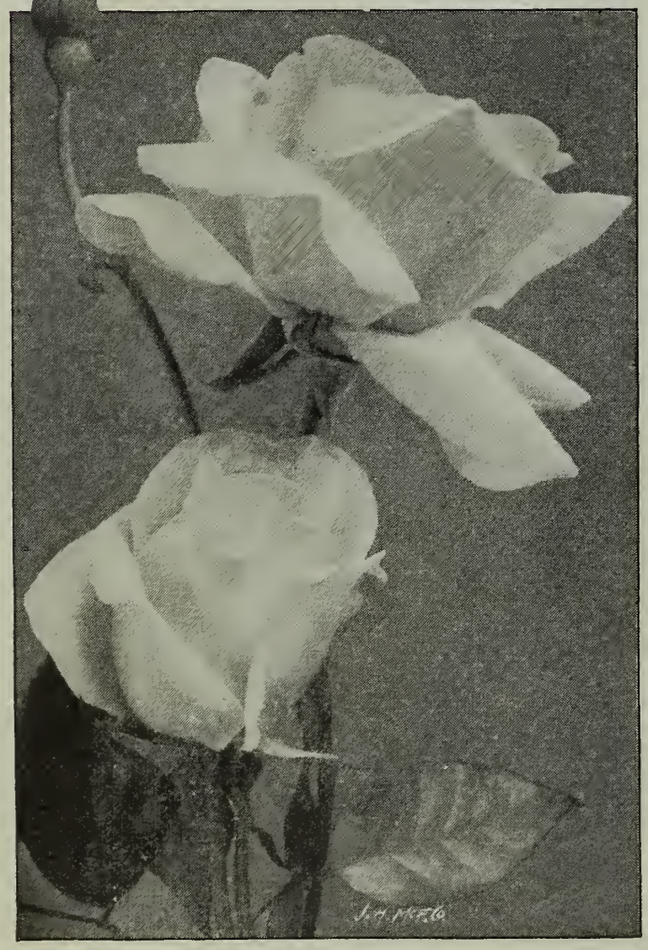
Isabelle Sprunt. (*T.*) Light yellow, finely shaped and beautiful buds. As good-growing and free-blooming yellow and light Roses are rare, this variety will fill a vacancy in most Rose gardens.

James Sprunt. (*Cl. Beng.*) Rich crimson; very full and sweet; flowers keep well after maturity; a moderate climber and bloomer. One of the most valuable hardy Roses of its class; very popular.

John Hooper. (*H. P.*) Bright rose, carmine center; large, full and fragrant. This is one of the most valuable of all the hybrids. Flowers are exquisitely formed. of the finest quality, and are produced in great profusion during the fall and spring.

J. B. Clarke. Vigorous, upright growth. Blooms are very large and beautifully formed, the petals very smooth, regular and of great size and breadth; flowers full double and long; buds well formed; color intense scarlet, very beautiful; fragrant. Both buds and flowers keep well after cutting.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. (*H. T.*) One of the strongest-growing, freest-blooming, most perfect-flowered of the Hybrid Teas. Large, fine buds; pure white.



Safrano Rose

Madame de Watteville

Killarney. (*H. T.*) An Irish Rose of a brilliant, silvery pink. Flowers large; pointed buds; free bloomer and strong grower. One of the best new pink Roses.

Lady Battersea. (*H. T.*) Sometimes called the Red Niphetos. A charming new Rose; good grower, free bloomer; beautiful buds of enormous length; lovely wine-red color.

La Marque. (*N.*) White, with sulphur center, sometimes pure white; flowers large, full, and fragrant; its buds are most beautiful, and borne in great profusion.

La Reine. (*H. P.*) Rosy lilac, shading to bright rose; large and full; bears a profusion of beautifully formed flowers.

La Sylphide. (*T.*) Fine blush color, with fawn center; bush a strong grower and good bloomer.

Louis Philippe. (*Beng.*) Rich velvety crimson. It is the most showy dark red Rose we have for gardens and grounds. It makes a large, vigorous bush, and there is scarcely a time during the entire year when it is not in bloom.

Mabel Morrison. (*H. P.*) White, sometimes tinged with pink; large, full flowers, broad shell-shaped petals.

Madame Alfred Carriere. (*H. N.*) Constantly in bloom; flowers are perfectly formed, good size, full and fragrant; color pearly white, inner petals slightly tinged pink. Is an excellent climber.

Madame Antoine Marie. (*T.*) An early and profuse bloomer; both buds and flowers are extra large and beautiful; color creamy white, flushed with rosy red.

Madame Bravy. (*T.*) Creamy white, almost a yellow; full, tree constant bloomer. A desirable Rose.

Madame Camille. (*T.*) Delicate, rosy flesh, with salmon and lavender shades. A good grower, easy to handle. A good standard sort and should be widely planted.

Madame Caroline Testout. (*H. T.*) Color most brilliant pink imaginable. Beautiful either in bud or open. Fine rounded form with most perfect shapely petals. Bush rather weak growth.

Papa Gontier

ROSES, continued

Madame Cecil Berthod. (*T.*) Most beautiful, both in bud and flower, which is deep golden yellow; in fact, the deepest yellow of any Rose we offer.

Madame de Watteville. (*T.*) General color creamy white, bordered with bright rose. Large double, finely formed and fragrant. One of the most valuable, hardy and vigorous of the Tea Roses; free bloomer.

Mlle. Franciska Kruger. (*T.*) Color variable; in cooler weather it is a deep coppery yellow, changing to lovely red shades in the warmer weather. Always pretty; vigorous grower; free bloomer.

Madame Joseph Schwartz. (*T.*) White, flushed beautifully with pink; plant grows with great vigor; is extremely free with its flowers, which are of medium size, cup-shaped, and borne in clusters.

Madame Lombard. (*T.*) Extra large, full flowers; very double and sweet; color a beautiful shade of rosy bronze, changing to salmon and fawn, shaded with carmine, and reverse of petals deep rosy salmon.

Madame Philemon Cochet. (*T.*) Light rose, shaded to pale salmon, with a violet reflection; flowers large and full; very fine in bud. Vigorous grower and free bloomer.

Maman Cochet. (*T.*) Flesh-pink, with suffusion of yellow at base of petals; buds are long and beautifully formed; very productive and vigorous. One of the handsomest in our whole list.

Magna Charta. (*H. P.*) A splendid Rose. Clear rosy red, suffused carmine; large, full flowers, and a free bloomer.

Marechal Niel. (*H. N.*) Deep yellow; very large; full and globular form; delightfully fragrant. A strong, vigorous grower, producing freely its magnificent flowers at all seasons in great abundance.

Marie Ducher. (*T.*) Delicate shade of light rose; flowers very double and fine. Bush a strong grower and good bloomer.

Marie Louis. (*T.*) Color a fine light blush, shading to deep blush in cooler weather. Strong branching growth, profuse bloomer.

Marie Van Houtte. (*T.*) Color pale canary-yellow, passing to rich creamy white, shaded on outside of petals with pale rose. It grows strong and sturdy, and blooms constantly and with great freedom.

Margaret Dickson. (*H. P.*) Magnificent form, almost as large as Paul Neyron. Color pure waxy white. Wonderfully beautiful.

Maurice Rouvier. (*T.*) The color is bright pinkish rose, veiled with shades of buff, veined with crimson, while many of the petals have a wide border of silvery white. A very strong grower and a constant bloomer.

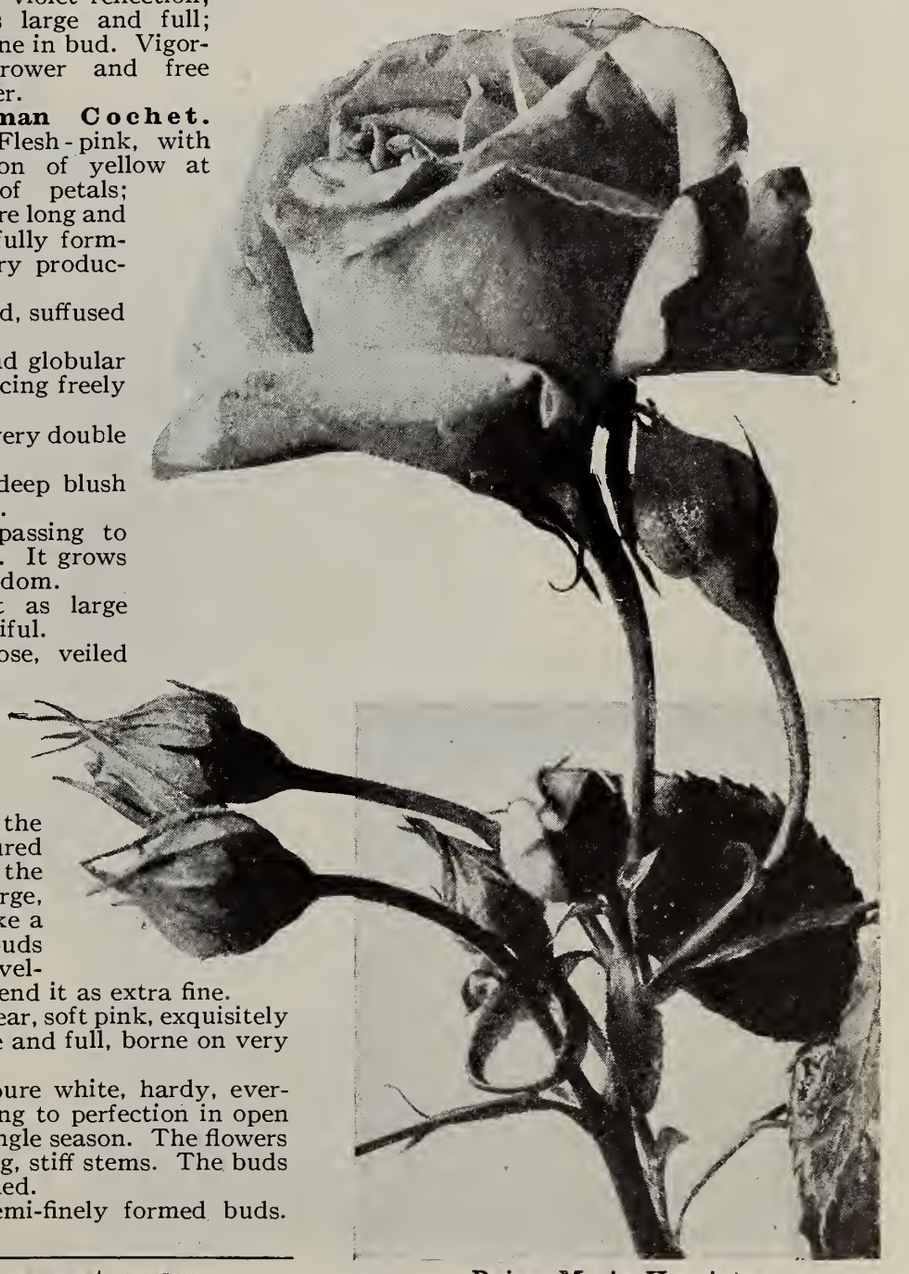
Mignonette. (*Poly.*) Carmine-pink flowers, changing to almost pure white when fully open; borne in large clusters; hardy, vigorous, and a constant bloomer.

Minnie Francis. (*T.*) A new Tea Rose, originating on the Noisette Farm at Charleston. A member of our firm secured the original stock from the owners a few years ago. It is the best-growing Tea Rose we have ever seen, making a very large, strong bush in one season, and in two or three years will make a spread of from 4 to 6 feet. Flowers are extra large and full, buds long and pointed; color fine chamois-red, richly shaded with velvety crimson; very sweet and a constant bloomer. We recommend it as extra fine.

Mrs. John Laing. (*H. P.*) One of the best of its class; clear, soft pink, exquisitely shaded; the buds are long and pointed, the flowers extra large and full, borne on very long stems.

Mrs. Robert E. Peary. (*H. T.*) The first and only pure white, hardy, everblooming Climbing Rose. It is a strong, rapid grower, growing to perfection in open ground, and throwing up numerous shoots ten feet high in a single season. The flowers are extra large, full, deep and double, and are produced on long, stiff stems. The buds are long and pointed exquisitely modeled and gracefully finished.

Papa Gontier. (*T.*) Very bright rose or red; large; semi-finely formed buds. which it bears in profusion throughout the entire season.



Reine Marie Henriette

All the Roses here listed should be ordered from our nearest nursery.

ROSES, continued

Paul Neyron. (*H. P.*) The largest known Rose, often called the cabbage Rose on account of its immense size and shape; thick, velvety petals of deep rose color; fragrant; a very vigorous grower and free bloomer.

Perle des Jardins. (*Tea.*) A grand yellow Rose. Form of bud round and full, opening into a magnificent flower. During fall and spring when flowers come into perfection, its color is a rich golden yellow, shading to a creamy yellow at other seasons.

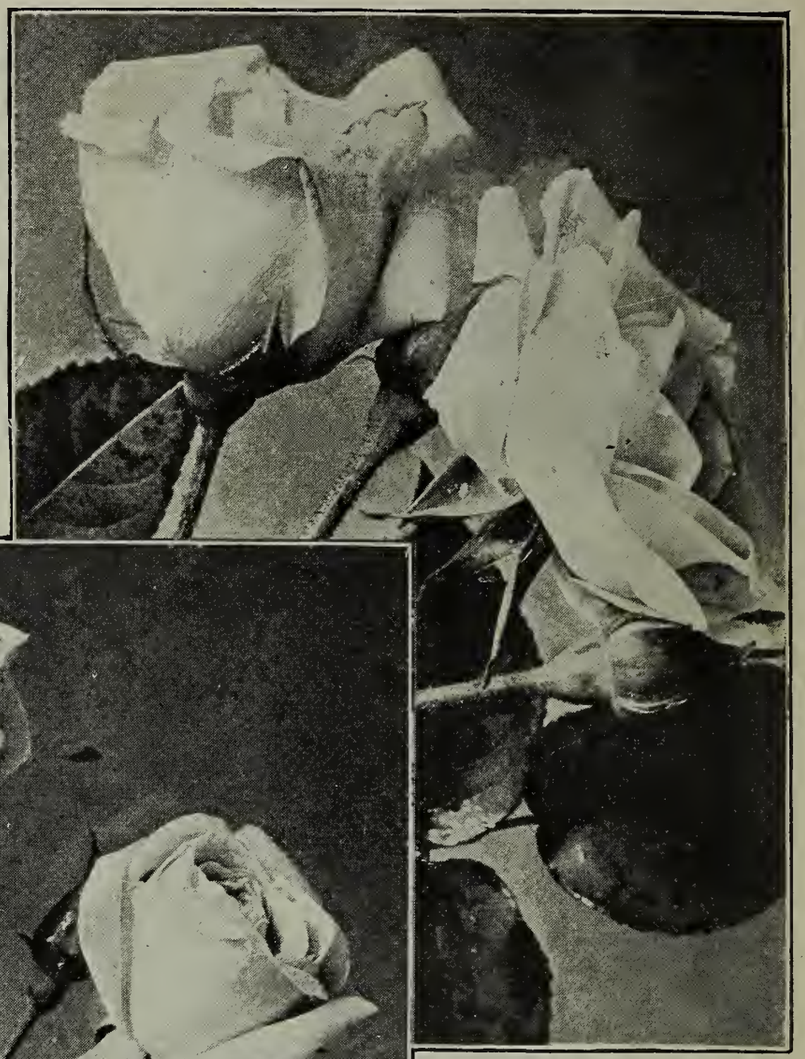
Pillar of Gold. (*Cl. T.*) Produces large double buds and flowers of perfect form. Color yellow at base of petals, shading to rosy pink at edges. A fine bloomer and an extra fine Rose in every respect.

Princess Sangan. (*Tea.*) A strong-growing Rose with small, closely set dark foliage; medium-sized, well-formed flowers of richest scarlet with velvety texture.

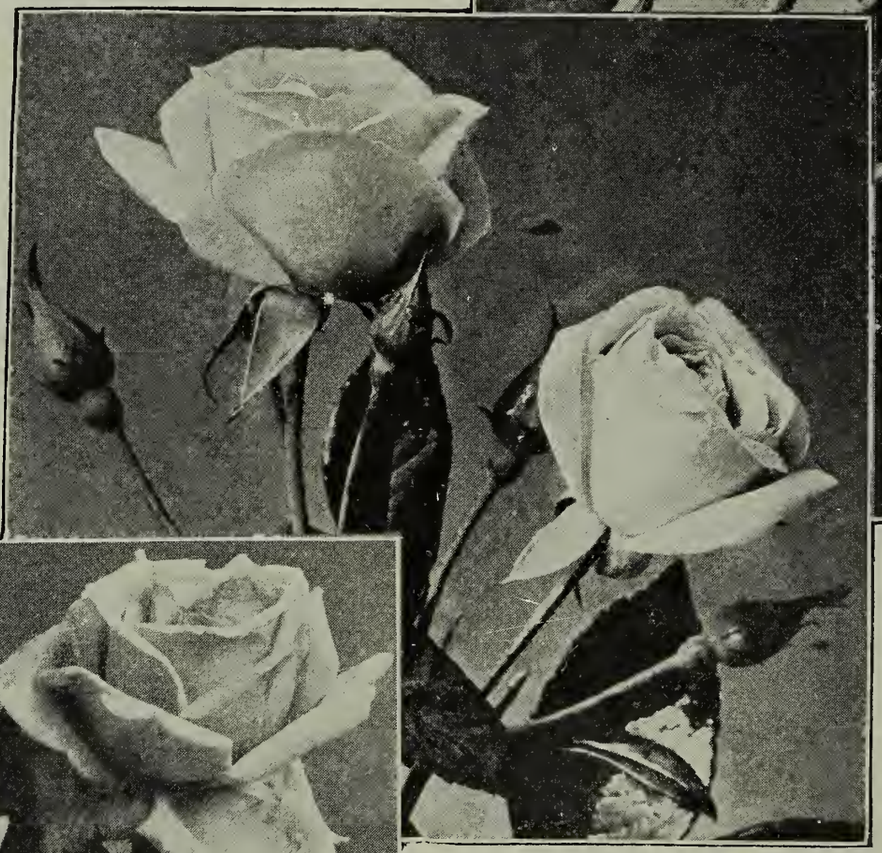
Rainbow. (*Tea.*) Color a lovely shade of coral-pink striped and mottled with intense crimson, elegantly shaded with rich golden amber at center. Most exquisite bud, surpassed only by the open flower. Strong grower.

Red Marechal Niel (*C. N.*) A sport from Marechal Niel. Growth and character of bush similar to its parent. Flowers long and well-shaped, color a fine pinkish red shading to ochre. Some buds and flowers on plants are inclined to sport back to parent.

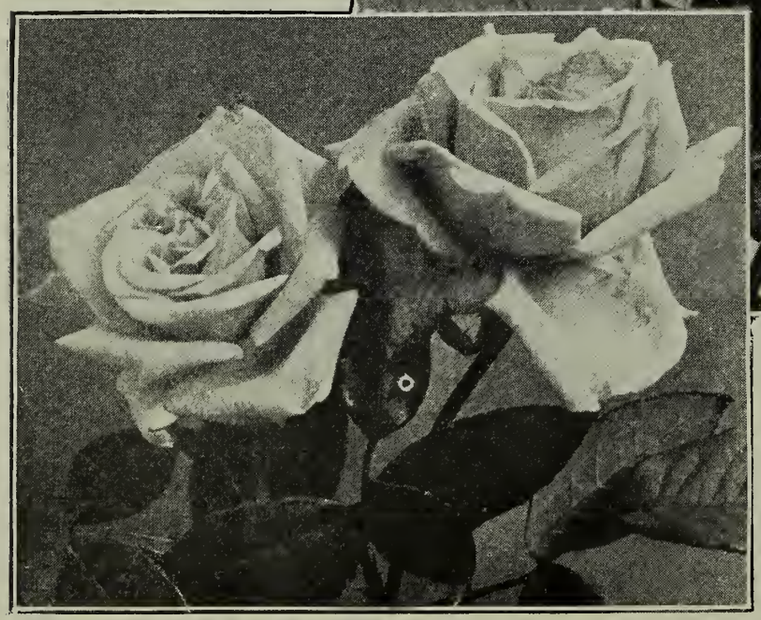
Reine Marie Henriette (Red). (*Cl. T.*) Color bright cherry-red; finely formed buds, which always open into large, perfect flowers of exquisite beauty and sweetness. Desirable for cut-flowers, retaining their bright color and firmness for several days.



Bridesmaid, Climbing



Maman Cochet



Madame Cecil Berthod

Reine Marie Henriette (Striped). (*Cl. T.*) A sport from the old favorite, R. M. Henriette. It is beautifully striped with bright carmine over pale rose. The markings are very regular.

Reve d'Or. (*Cl. N.*) This grand old Rose blooms continuously throughout the entire season, and in the fall the flowers put on a most gorgeous hue, excelling anything of its class. Color deep, coppery, changing to orange-yellow when fully open; large, semi-double and sweet; is a strong grower, and a valuable pillar Rose.

Ruby Gold. (*T.*) Buds yellow at base of petals, shading to ruby pink at edge; outer petals of open flowers light flesh, shading to deep saffron center; flowers well formed; strongly scented.

Ruth Vestal. (*Cl. Tea.*) The flowers so much resemble the Bride that it is by some referred to as the Climbing Bride, from which it is a sport. Beautiful shaded pointed buds opening into a magnificent white flower. Bush very rank; climbing habit. A very satisfactory Rose.

White Maman Cochet

ROSES, continued

Safrano. (*T.*) A delicate and beautiful tint of salmon and apricot-yellow, which is always bright and clear. Beautiful bud.

Solfaterre. (*Cl. T.*) Clear sulphur-yellow, large, double. A splendid climber and constant bloomer.

Snowflake, or **Marie Lambert.** (*T.*) Color creamy white; flowers medium size, full and very double. Very vigorous and a continuous and free bloomer; reliable.

Sombreuil. (*T.*) Creamy white, often slightly tinted pink; large, full and well-formed buds and flowers; hardy, vigorous and a free bloomer.

Souv. de Elise Varden. (*T.*) Sometimes called Laurette, and Apricot. Color apricot-yellow; a favorite Rose where known. Vigorous grower and free bloomer.

Souv. du President Carnot. (*H. T.*) Large, full double flowers of exquisite shape with thick heavy shell-like petals; buds are wonderfully beautiful, long and pointed; color delicate fawn with darker shading in center.

Triumphe de Pernett Perle. (*H. T.*) Flowers extra large, broad thick petals, long tapering buds. Color fine, clear, magenta-red, sometimes passing to a bright crimson; striking and beautiful; very fragrant. One of the strongest, growers of the Hybrid Teas.

Vicomtesse de Wautier. (*T.*) Beautiful rose-colored petals on under side shading to golden yellow on inside. This is one of the best-growing sorts we have, and gives a profusion of flowers through the season.

Violet-Blue. (*Cl. Poly.*) The famous blue Rose. Flowers small; borne in great clusters; violet-blue when first opening, passing to lavender. Plant very strong growth. Can be adapted either for bush or as a climber.

White Bon Silene. (*Tea.*) Bush strong, upright growth, profuse bloomer; buds delicately shaped, long and tapering; open flower good; creamy white, sometimes shaded silvery pink.

White Maman Cochet. (*T.*) Flowers are of enormous size, remarkably round and full; color white, slightly tinged with pink, like Bride; delightfully tea-scented. Fine grower and a most satisfactory plant, being one of the best in our list.

White Malmaison. (*Bour.*) By some known as Crown Princess Victoria. Color pure, waxy, snowy white with an occasional lemon tint. A fine double Rose opening in most perfect form.

White Perle des Jardins. (*T.*) Creamy white, tinged pink; large and full; a free bloomer; sport from Perle des Jardins. Very pretty.

William Allen Richardson. (*Cl. N.*) Deep orange-yellow center, shading to lighter yellow or cream on outer petals. A very fine Rose, one that we can recommend.

Winnie Davis. (*T.*) The Daughter of the Confederacy; color is apricot-pink, shading to flesh tint at base of petals; buds oblong and well-formed; when fully expanded resembles a sunburst; foliage reddish green and very large. For the Southern States this is one of the most desirable Roses.

Yellow Kaiserin. (*H. T.*) Beautifully formed buds and flowers. Color deep yellow, shading to creamy yellow; profuse bloomer; bush upright; growth good for Hybrid Tea.

Zelia Pradel. (*Noisette.*) Half-climbing habit; valuable in the South; lovely, pure white buds; flowers medium size, full and fragrant. A very rank grower; can be trained to climb, or will make a splendid bush Rose. Flowers grow in great clusters.

Mrs. Robert E. Peary

VIEW IN OUR GROUNDS SHOWING EFFECTIVE RESULTS FROM TREES IN OUR LIST

Eucalyptus Cedar Deodara Oriental Sycamore Red Cedar Biotas Orientalis and Compacta
Biota Elegantissima Camphor

Ornamental Department

The average home-owner gives too little attention to the proper planting of the land surrounding the house, but there is no other improvement that increases the value of the place so quickly, or give such large returns for so small an investment. No matter how small or humble the place may be, the planting of a few shrubs or vines gives character and beauty to the surroundings and makes it a "home" rather than a mere house.

In selecting and arranging ornamental trees and shrubbery, the character and style of growth of each tree and plant should be noted and considered. The larger and more rapid-growing kinds should be planted a sufficient distance apart and from buildings, to prevent crowding and growing into unshapely forms. Deciduous and evergreen shade trees should be interspersed, so that you will get benefit of the additional shade in summer and light in winter, but with evergreen trees so placed that the yard or grounds will not look bare when leaves are off the deciduous kinds. Small trees and shrubs are best grouped in open spaces between the larger-growing kinds in corners and near buildings. Conifers and small-growing evergreen trees, especially those adapted to shaping into fancy heads, can be utilized to advantage either singly or in groups.

Conform to nature as closely as conditions will allow, avoid straight rows and square setting, unless for street planting, and occasionally for hedges, borders and avenues. Graceful curves, winding between the larger-growing specimens, are more pleasing and artistic than straight drives, walks and rows.

The kinds we offer are limited to those that will, with moderate care, give the best results in the Lower South. While we do not offer many of the new introductions, novelties and untried kinds, you will find in our list sufficient sorts for beautifying most magnificent grounds, parks and estates. We are adding to this list, as tests show, the adaptability of other sorts. With such a list to select from and with the knowledge gained from years of experience, we can please you.

If in doubt as to arrangement and kinds of trees and shrubs to plant, we are always glad to give the benefit of our experience and assist in both selection and arrangement.

Orders for any goods listed in this Catalogue should be sent to the Nursery nearest you. During the shipping season we carry a full line of trees, plants, shrubs, roses and supplies at our various branches, and all orders will be given careful attention and shipped promptly. Remember, too, that we prepay the express or freight charges on all orders amounting to $2 or more, thus you know exactly what your goods will cost you laid down at your door in any part of the southern states. Orders for less than $2 will be shipped collect.

CONIFERS

During the past few years we have given especial attention to the growing of Conifers, more especially of the Biota (Arborvitæ) group, adapted for southern planting, and this year offer what we believe to be the largest and most complete assortment ever grown or offered in the Lower South.

The trees we offer are all grown in the open field, and have been transplanted from one to four times, according to size and age of trees. The open, sandy loam soil in which our trees are grown admits of taking up trees with best possible root-system, insuring better results in transplanting and handling than can be realized with trees grown in heavy, close soil.

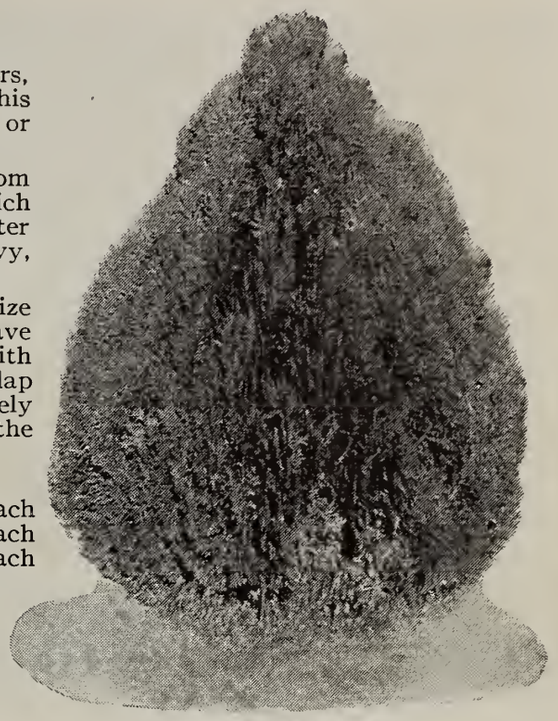
Various methods have been practised to insure the safe transplanting of large size Conifers without the necessity of severe shearing of the tops. The only method we have found at all satisfactory is to sew burlap closely around the ball of earth taken up with the tree in such a way as to hold it intact. In planting trees shipped in this way, the burlap may be cut at the top and down side. after tree has been placed in hole, to permit of closely packing earth around ball of earth and roots, leaving burlap in bottom of hole under the tree.

We make an additional charge for burlaping in this manner as follows:

18- to 24-inch size ..... 5c. each	3- to 4-foot size .....15c. each
24- to 30-inch size .....10c. each	4- to 5-foot size .....20c. each
30- to 36-inch size .....15c. each	5-foot up size.....25c. each

BIOTA (Arborvitæ) aurea nana. A new, attractive variety; very popular. Of rather dwarf habit, with exceedingly compact well-roundeed heads; beautiful golden tipped foliage. A perfect gem for garden or grounds where trees of only shrub-like dimensions are wanted. Very desirable for planting in pots and tubs for porch, office or house decoration.

Elegantissima. A graceful, semi-compact yet upright pyramidal growing tree with deep golden tips; one of the most artistic and attractive of Arborvitæ family



Biota aurea nana

Semper aurescens. A golden-tipped Arborvitæ of especially fine form. Compact head, fine foliage heavily tipped yellow.

Prices for the foregoing three varieties:	Each	10
12 to 18 in., small size	$0 45	$4 00
18 to 24 in., medium size	60	5 00
2 to 3 ft., standard size	85	7 00
3 to 4 ft., large size	1 50	12 50
4 to 5 ft., extra-large size	2 00	

BIOTA compacta. Very compact; forms symmetrical, well-rounded heads. Grows 12 to 15 feet in height. Beautiful, dark green foliage. A handsome tree for yard or lawn.

aurea. A beautiful compact tree of golden hue, similar to Compacta; for the best effect should be grouped with Compacta and Rosedale varieties.

pyramidalis. Erect, symmetrical growth, close and compact. Grows to a considerable height. Makes most pleasing effect.

Rosedale. A handsome variety originated in southern Texas. Very compact growth, symmetrical, rounded head. Foliage fine and feathery, of dark, bluish green cast, making it unique and distinctive in appearance. Rapid grower while young. Makes a most attractive border for roadway or yard. If only a few Arborvitæs are to be ordered, include some of these. They will surely please.

Prices for the foregoing four varieties:

12 to 18 in., small size, 35 cts. each, $3 for 10, $25 per 100.
18 to 24 in., medium size, 45 cts. each, $4 for 10, $35 per 100.
2 to 3 ft., standard size, 60 cts. each, $5 for 10, $45 per 100.
3 to 4 ft., large size, $1 each, $9 for 10, $80 per 100.
4 to 5 ft., extra large size, $2 ea, $16 for 10.

Rosedale Arborvitæ used as a border

All orders for Griffing's Guaranteed Trees should be sent to the nursery nearest you.

CONIFERS, continued

BIOTA orientalis. An extraordinarily clean-looking plant that strikes the finer feelings of every one who sees it. Gives an artistic touch to the yard or grounds that few other plants have. Perfectly hardy. Grows well in any soil. Very desirable for borders when planted 3 to 4 feet apart.

	Each	10	100
12 to 18 in., small size	$0 20	$1 50	$13 00
18 to 24 in., light size	25	2 00	16 00
2 to 3 ft., medium size	30	2 50	20 00
3 to 4 ft., standard size	40	3 00	25 00
4 to 5 ft., large size	50	4 50	40 00
5 to 7 ft., extra-large size	1 00	8 00	
7 to 9 feet, specimen size	2 00	15 00	

CEDRUS Deodora. A stately tree of great beauty. Foliage glaucous-green; spreading, feathery branches. Perfectly adapted to cotton-belt section. The great Cedar of the Himalayan Mountains. Attains a height of 50 to 75 feet. The most graceful yard tree we have.

	Each	10
12 to 18 in., small size	$0 40	$3 50
18 to 24 in., medium size	50	4 50
2 to 3 ft., standard size	80	6 50
3 to 4 ft., large size	1 25	10 00
4 to 5 ft., extra-large size	2 00	

We have a limited number of specimen trees ranging from 6 to 10 ft., well branched and shapely, at prices from $5 to $10 each.

RED CEDAR. Dark green foliage. Grows in upright, conical form. Beautiful while young. Grows large, retaining its pleasing, appearance.

	Each	10
1 to 2 ft., small size	$0 30	$2 50
2 to 3 ft., medium size	45	4 00
3 to 4 ft., standard size	65	6 00
4 to 5 ft., large size	1 00	8 00

PYRAMIDAL CYPRESS. A most attractive tree, growing in a graceful and slender pyramidal form. Attains considerable height.

	Each	10
1 to 2 ft., small size	$0 50	$4 50
2 to 3 ft., medium size	75	6 00
3 to 4 ft., standard size	1 00	8 00

Oriental Arborvitæ

Sycamore Tree

BALD CYPRESS. (The Deciduous Cypress, *Taxodium Distichum.*) Handsome tree of slender growth, with soft feathery foliage. Trunk straight, tapering regularly from base to tip.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	$0 20	$1 75
3 to 4 ft.,	25	2 00
4 to 5 ft.	35	3 00

RETINOSPORA plumosa. A Japanese Cypress of rare beauty. Rapid growth. Exquisite plume-like foliage; slender, branches.

	Each	10
1 to 2 ft., medium size	$0 50	$4 50
2 to 3 ft., standard size	75	6 50

DECIDUOUS SHADE TREES

Desirable where a quick shade is wanted. Grown at and usually shipped from Jacksonville, Fla., Port Arthur, Texas, and McAllen, Texas, Nurseries.

PRICES OF ALL DECIDUOUS SHADE TREES, UNLESS NOTED

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft., small size	$0 25	$2 00	$18 00
3 to 4 ft., medium size	35	3 00	25 00
4 to 6 ft., standard size	50	4 50	40 00
6 to 8 ft., large size	1 00	7 50	60 00
8 to 10 ft., extra large size	1 25	10 00	
10 to 12 ft., specimen size	2 00		

TEXAS UMBRELLA TREE (*Melia Azedarach Umbraculiformis*). A subvariety of the China Tree. Assumes a dense, spreading head, resembling a gigantic umbrella. Planted in groups of three or four trees, they form a canopy of green, making a cool retreat from the hot summer's sun.

CAROLINA POPLAR. (*Populus Carolinensis*). A rapid-growing and desirable shade tree. Largely used for street planting. Is symmetrical and handsome as the maple, and makes a large tree in a few years.

DECIDUOUS SHADE TREES, continued

LOMBARDY POPLAR (*Populus nigra Italica*). Tall, pyramidal growth. Very stately and attractive

TEXAS COTTONWOOD (*Populus deltoides*). A very rapid-growing shade tree, and desirable where a quick shade is wanted. Shapely and makes a fine appearance. More rapid growth and we believe a better tree for the South than Carolina Poplar.

SYCAMORE, or ORIENTAL PLANE (*Platanus orientalis*). A rapid-growing tree that assumes massive proportions. Symmetrical and shapely. Strikingly attractive appearance either small or large. (See illustration.) Remarkable for its clear, white trunk and limbs with large, bright green leaves. Succeeds in all grades of soil. Stands smoky atmosphere of cities, thrives near seashore. In all, the most desirable tree we know of for a quick, permanent shade. Do not confuse this with the ordinary swamp Sycamore.

TULIP TREE (*Liriodendron Tulipifera*). A rapid-growing tree with large, peculiar-shaped, light green foliage. Trunk is smooth, clean and straight; broad, spreading branches. Bears a profusion of large, tulip-shaped flowers in June. Very desirable trees for either street planting, private or public grounds.

SWEET GUM. (*Liquidambar styraciflua*). Of our native deciduous shade trees none is more symmetrical, attractive or valuable. Rapid grower, with rather narrow, symmetrical head; foliage bright green, five- to seven-pointed; in autumn brilliantly colored in shades of yellow, red and crimson.

CATALPA speciosa. A very rapid-growing, large-leaved tree; makes an excellent shade in a short time. Broad, spreading branches. Has a delicate flower borne in large clusters. A very desirable wood; in some sections many trees are planted to be utilized for fence posts and railroad ties.

Catalpa Bungei

CATALPA Bungei (Umbrella Catalpa). These trees are budded high on *Catalpa speciosa*. Make very attractive round heads like a huge umbrella. A most valuable and handsome yard or street tree. We cannot recommend it too highly. Two-year heads, budded, 7 to 9 ft., $2 each, $15 for 10.

ELM, American White (*Ulmus Americana*). Our great American Elm. Long, gracefully-curved branches. Foliage green, light beneath, turning beautiful yellow in fall.

ASH, Green. (*Fraxinus viridis*). A native western Ash. Sturdy growth, rugged and hardy. Upright, symmetrical, rounded head, slightly conical. A quick-growing, desirable shade tree for the Southwest.

American White. (*Fraxinus Americana*). A large, spreading tree of symmetrical shape; easily transplanted and of rapid growth. Like all of the Ash family, this tree is seldom seriously injured by insects or fungi.

European (*Fraxinus Excelsior*). Rapid grower, attaining majestic spreading form. A desirable, quick-growth shade tree.

Flowering (*Fraxinus Ornus*). A shade tree of quick growth, attaining moderate size, providing dense terminal pinnacles of fragrant white flowers in spring.

Texas Umbrella, Oriental Sycamore and Camphor Trees

DECIDUOUS TREES, continued

HACKBERRY (*Celtis occidentalis*). . A rugged native western tree. Grows to good size, making fine, shapely shade trees. It is largely used in Texas and the Southwest and is one of their best shade trees.

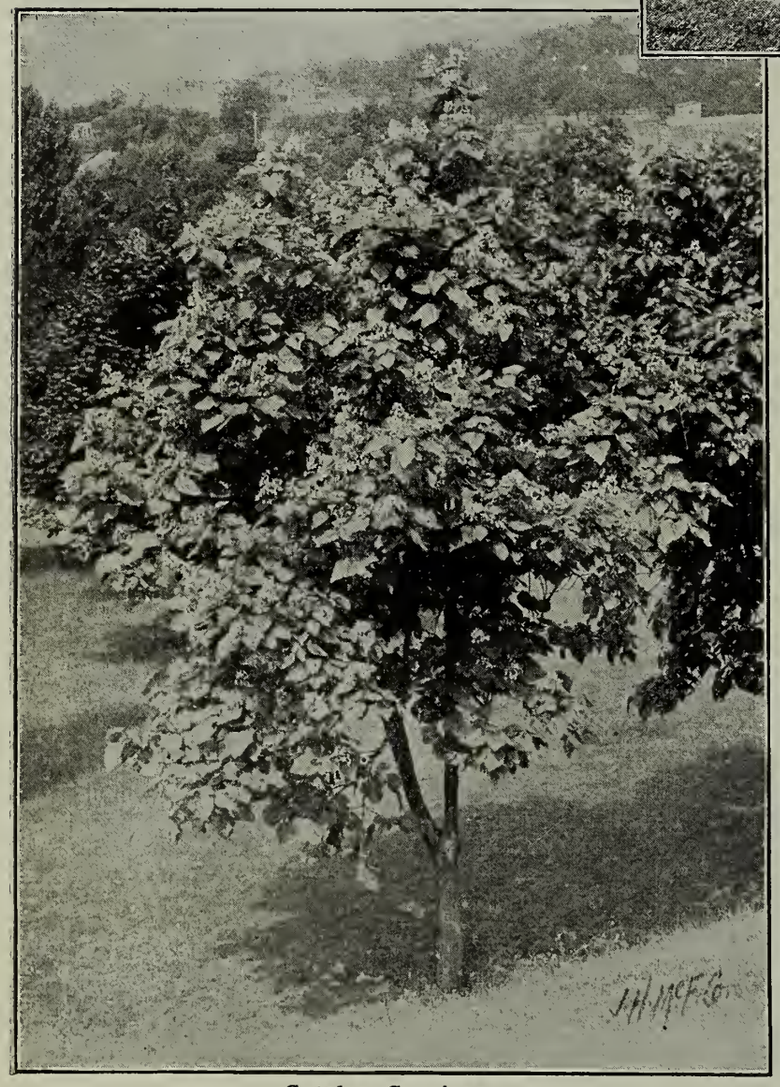
DOGWOOD (*Cornus florida*). Strong-growing bush making good-sized flowering shade tree with spreading bushy top. The flowers with their large white bracts, appearing in spring before the leaves, make the Dogwood one of the most striking ornamental trees. Abundance of bright scarlet fruit ripening during Autumn. One of our most handsome flowering trees.

PRICES FOR HACKBERRY AND DOGWOOD TREES

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., small size	$0 35	$3 00
3 to 4 ft., medium size	45	4 00
4 to 5 ft., standard size	60	5 00

Pecans as a border shade tree for yard or grounds

Amour River Privet



Catalpa Speciosa

NATIVE SOUTH TEXAS TREES

ANACUITA. A beautiful flowering tree little known outside of the Rio Grande Valley. Foliage is dark, glaucous green, whitish on underside. Flowers are white, with dark centers, borne in clusters throughout the year; produces a small berry resembling olive. Tree is sometimes called Texas Olive. Begins to bloom when quite small. Grows to 30 or more feet in height, with round, compact head, and when in bloom resembles a huge snowball. Thrives well where irrigated; stands drought well.

EBONY. Often called Black Ebony. A handsome evergreen tree of slow growth, but in time makes a large, spreading tree. Foliage dark green; wood extremely hard, dark in color and takes a high polish. Thrives exceptionally well in our semi-tropical soil.

RETAMA. A fine native, but known in the greenhouse trade as Parkinsonia. Hardy from middle Texas south. A strikingly beautiful ornamental tree, producing, during most of the year, masses of yellow flowers, set off by graceful foliage. There are two distinct types known locally as **Retama Chinoza** and **Retama-verde,** both produce abundance of bloom. Smooth-barked evergreen, of rapid growth; glossy foliage; attains large size.

SALT CEDAR. This tree is *Tamarix Gallace* usually, though others of this same family are locally called Salt Cedar. They are not really Cedars. The most charmingly unique tree imaginable. A tree of it will make a gnarled, old, twisted trunk of most unique pattern in a few years and look as if centuries old. Top is rich and green, furnishing most beautiful shade. This is the only tree worthy of the name (tree) that will survive salt conditions at many points along the coast. Will grow away from salt water and in high altitudes, and in quite cold climates.

PRICES FOR THE FOREGOING FOUR VARIETIES

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., medium size	$0 75	$6 00
3 to 5 ft., standard size	1 00	7 50
5 to 7 ft., large size	1 50	12 50

If you have any fault to find with our trees, tell us, not your neighbor. If we are to blame, we will surely adjust the difference

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS

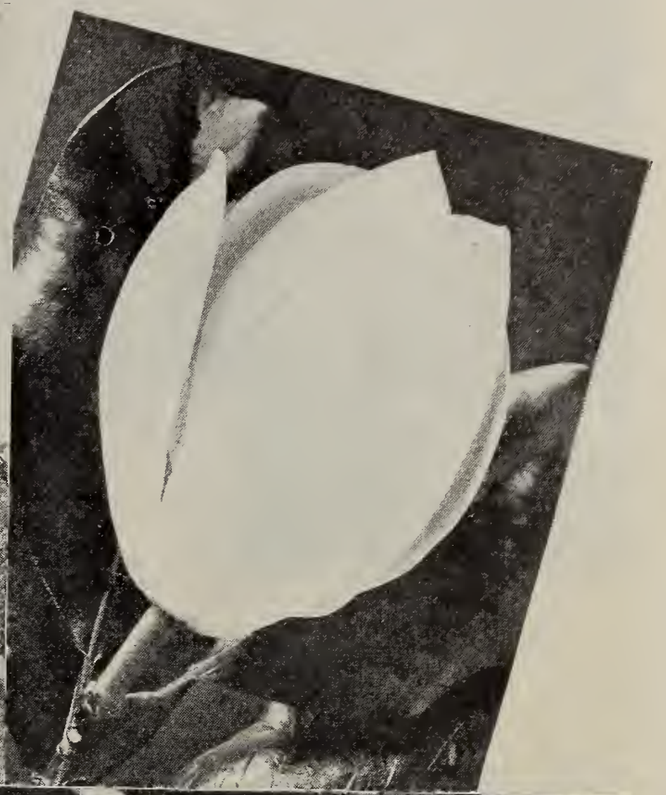
The broad-leaved evergreen trees we offer are grown in the open, and as root-growth is not of a character to permit of successful balling we do not attempt to dig and ship with ball of earth secured with burlap around roots as in case of conifers. Nearly all the foliage and portions of the top will be removed from all broad-leaved evergreen trees and shrubs. This is to make transplanting more sure and successful.

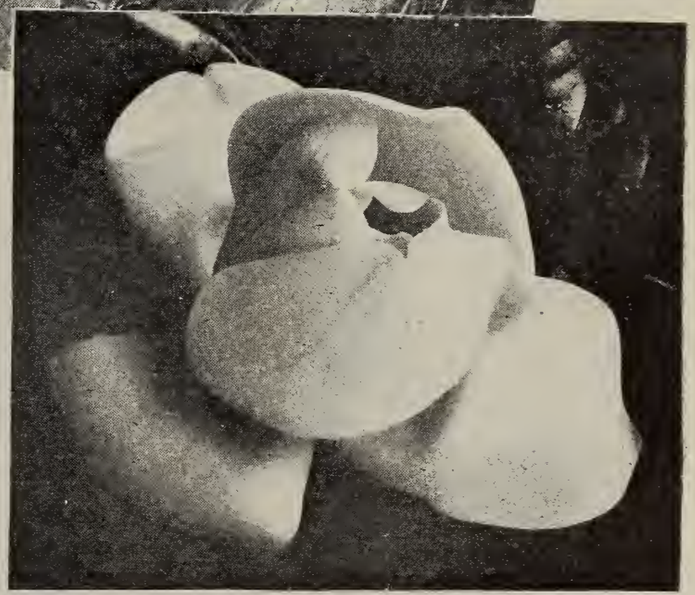
MAGNOLIA grandiflora. The queen of flowering evergreen trees. The well-known Magnolia of our native forests. Grows to immense size; always beautiful from little tree to giant of the forest. Large, pure white flowers. The grandest evergreen shade tree grown. Our stock is nursery-grown; has been once and twice transplanted and is finely rooted.

12 to 18 in., small size, 40 cts. each, $3.50 for 10.
18 to 24 in., medium size, 50 cts. each, $4.50 for 10.
2 to 3 ft., standard size, 65 cts. each, $6 for 10.
3 to 4 ft., extra standard size, 85 cts. each, $8 for 10.
4 to 6 ft., large size, $1.25 each, $11 for 10.
5 to 7 ft., extra large size, $2 each, $17.50 for 10.

These are chiefly grown and usually shipped from our Jacksonville, Fla., and Port Arthur, Texas, Nurseries. They may, however, be supplied from Miami, Fla., and McAllen, Texas, Nurseries.

Magnolia Tree in bloom





Magnolia grandiflora bud and open bloom. Half size

CAMPHOR TREE. Handsome evergreen tree; compact growth; attains a height of 40 to 60 feet if allowed room. A desirable and beautiful tree, either small or large, when planted singly or in groups. Well suited for large hedges or borders. Can be trimmed in any desired shape. A handsome and desirable ornamental tree. For more complete description and notes on its commercial value, and prices for trees, see pages 42 and 43.

LAUREL CHERRY. (*Prunus Carolina*). Sometimes called Wild Olive. A beautiful, dark, glossy-leaved evergreen tree that can be trained in any desired shape. Naturally grows compact and forms well-shaped, rounded head; most desirable evergreen shade tree; grows to moderate size. Especially desirable for lawns and yards where a tree that can be trained into artistic and fancy shapes is desired. Makes a good hedge. Hardy and healthy with a strikingly clean appearance.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., small size	$0 35	$3 00
3 to 4 ft., medium size	50	4 50
4 to 5 ft., standard size	80	7 50
5 to 7 ft., large size	1 50	12 50
7 to 9 ft., specimen size	3 00	25 00

OLEANDER (*Nerium*). A popular and widely-known house plant. Should be largely used as a yard plant in the Gulf Coast country. If occasionally injured by freezes, will replace itself in a few months.

Madonna grandiflorum. The largest of the double white-flowered, highly scented. The plant is sturdy, and a free bloomer.
Splendens. Double rose-pink. A splendid sweet-scented sort with large bright flowers.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in., small size	$0 30	$2 50
2 to 3 ft., medium size	45	4 00
3 to 4 ft., standard size	60	5 00

Crape Myrtle, ½ natural size

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS, continued

JAPAN TEA PLANTS. Plants from which the tea of commerce is produced. Thrives throughout the cotton belt. Hardy and needs but little care; beautiful, dark-green foliage; compact growth; flowers quite showy. A novelty and a desirable yard tree.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in., small size	$0 30	$2 50
2 to 3 ft., medium size	40	3 50

JAPAN PRIVET (*Ligustrum Japonica*). A most desirable shrub for planting singly, in groups, or in borders. Vigorous growth; long, graceful limbs, attractive foliage; produces large bunches of small, white flowers during summer.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in., small size	$0 30	$2 50
2 to 3 ft., medium size	40	3 50

LOQUAT, or **JAPAN MEDLAR.** A very desirable lawn or yard tree. See fruit department.

KUMQUAT. Excellent yard tree. For full description and prices see under Citrus Fruits.

Miscellaneous Shrubs, Vines and Hedge Plants

PRICES FOR ALL SHRUBS, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

	Each	10
1 year, small size	$0 25	$2 00
1 year, medium size	35	3 00
2 year, standard size	45	4 00
3 year, large size	75	6 00

Grown at and supplied from all our nurseries

ALTHÆA, or ROSE OF SHARON (*H. Syriacus*)

This is one of the most desirable, deciduous-flowering shrubs. Produces flowers in great profusion for three months during midsummer and early fall when flowers are scarce. They grow to good size, tree-like shrubs, and should be freely used in every planting. We offer several of the best varieties for the South.

Banner. Semi-double; flesh-pink with maroon center.

Boule de Feu. Double; light red.

Carnea plena. Semi-double; rose-colored.

Comte de Flanders. Large; double; reddish purple.

Coclester. Single; blue; striking.

Duchesse de Brabant. Double; red.

Elegantissima. Large flesh-pink, shaded with purple.

Totus albus. Single; pure white.

The single varieties are quite as showy and in some instances more beautiful than the double.

CRAPE MYRTLE

A hardy, deciduous shrub thriving throughout the South, but not appreciated to the extent it ought to be. Produces, throughout the hot summer months, great clusters of delicately fringed flowers. In the lower South the Crape Myrtle takes the place of the lilac so common in the North. Makes a most charming flowering hedge. Single specimens can be made to form very handsome, small shade trees.

Purple. Produces large quantities of rich purple flowers.

Crimson. A dark strong pink. Flowers produced in immense spikes or clusters; most gorgeous and best of all.

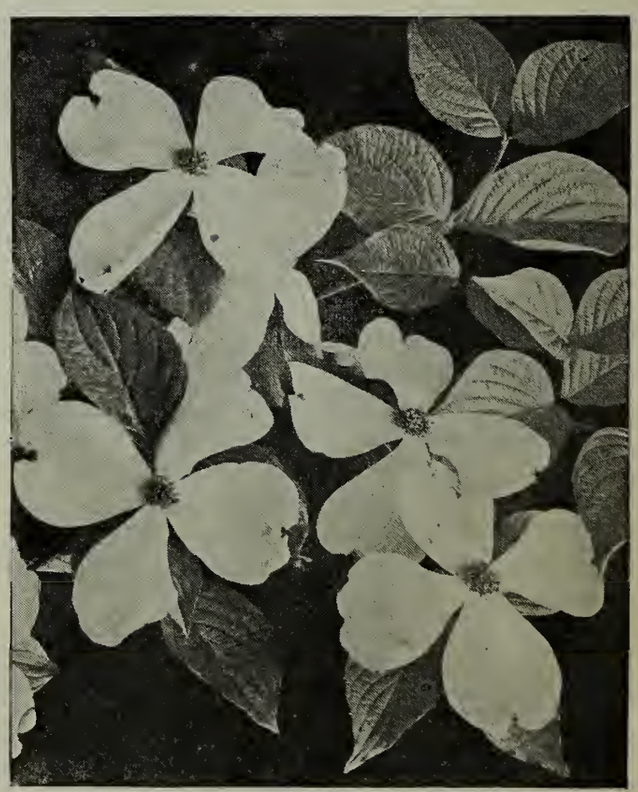
White. Not as good growers as either Purple or Crimson. Very delicate, attractive flower.

DOGWOOD, Red Osier (*Cornus stolonifera*). A desirable strong-growing shrub, attaining height of 10 to 12 feet. Its bright bark, delicate foliage and clusters of white flowers in summer, followed by white, waxy berries makes it a most attractive and beautiful shrub.

White-flowered (*Cornus florida*). See Deciduous Shade Trees.

DEUTZIA gracilis. A low bush, 3 or 4 feet in diameter; flowers pure white, borne in graceful sprays. A most popular shrub where known; desirable for South.

FLOWERING POMEGRANATES (*Punica Granatum*). These are among our most valuable tall-growing, summer-flowering plants. Flowers produced in great profusion and make a conspicuous contrast with the dark glossy green foliage. Desirable for borders. We have in stock: **Double Red-flowering,** and **White-flowering.**



Flower of White-flowering Dogwood

SHRUBS, continued

HYDRANGEA paniculata grandiflora. A splendid shrub, bearing large, showy branches of pure white flowers. Blooms profusely. A most satisfactory ornamental shrub. Grows well in nearly all soils. One of the best shrubs in cultivation.

INDIAN CURRANT, or **Coral Berry** (*Symphoricarpos*). Medium-sized shrub, producing immense quantities of dark red, or purple, berries that remain throughout winter.

INDIGO PLANT (*Amorpha fruticosa*). A spreading bush with pinnate leaves and slender spikes of purple flowers.

JAPANESE STYRAX (*Styrax Japonica*). An admirable shrub or small tree from Japan. Flowers white with yellow stamens; profuse bloomer, very attractive.

POINCIANA, Dwarf. Has gorgeous clusters of bright red flowers. Grows into form of small tree.

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora

RED BUD, or **Judas Tree** (*Cercis Canadensis*). A very ornamental southern shrub or small tree. Producing a profusion of delicate reddish purple flowers early in spring before foliage appears.

POINSETTIA (*Euphorbia*). Valued for the great scarlet bracts surrounding the flowers which are produced in fall and early winter, remaining bright for weeks at a time. Desirable for planting all along the Gulf Coast. If injured by frost, sprouts up quickly.

HIBISCUS, Chinese (*H. Rosa Sinensis*). These showy and attractive plants are among the most valuable lawn and garden plants. If injured by frost they quickly re-establish themselves. A fine house or conservatory plant.

YUCCA aloifolia (Spanish Bayonet, or Dagger). Hardy throughout the Gulf Coast country. Flowers borne in a large cluster from the top of the stalk, often 2 feet or more in length. Plant very ornamental at any size. Desirable for borders. 25 cts. each, $2 for 10.

Variegata. Similar to the above but the leaves are beautifully striped with white Very desirable. 75 cts. each.

BAMBOO (Bambusa)

Desirable, strong-growing plants that should be in every yard collection.

Aurea, or **Golden.** A hardy, attractive species; exceptionally good for growing in tubs or pots.

Argentea. Fine Japanese species, reaching a height of 30 to 40 feet. Makes large, thick clumps; very graceful.

Mataka. A broad-leaved, hardy species, rarely exceeding 10 feet in height.

25 cts. each, $2 for 10. Strong, rooted canes

PAMPAS GRASS (*Gynerium argenteum*)

Makes beautiful clumps; has very graceful leaves and silvery white plumes, 2 to 3 feet in length. 25 cts. per set, $2 for 10.

Pampas Grass as a border or hedge plant

Griffing's Policies

To grow all trees and plants we offer; to grow only the best tested sorts; to limit our production to the kinds and quantity that our trained and experienced superintendents may personally oversee the propagating, training and shipping, that Griffing's trees may justly deserve distinction as the trees and plants of quality and results.

To be exact in all statements; never to misrepresent or exaggerate, and never to disparage others. To be guided by the experience of many years, in all sections of the territory we seek to serve, in the selections of the varieties we offer; and to value permanent rather than temporary success.

To maintain the purity of varieties and strains, to develop, propagate and disseminate only the best, most hardy and prolific sorts; to guard and foster the health and vigor of our trees and plants as a safeguard and guarantee to our customers' success, and assure them of our perpetual interest in the trees and plants we sell.

Orders for Griffing Brothers Company Guaranteed Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Rose, Shrubs and Palms should be sent to the branch nursery nearest your home. The order will be shipped promptly from any branch

CLIMBERS AND VINES

Can be furnished from all our Nurseries	Each	10
1 year, medium size	$0 25	$2 00
2 year, standard size	35	3 00
2 year, large size	50	4 00

Honeysuckle

Rapid-growing vines, with handsome flowers. They make a dense covering and are particularly adapted for porches, summer-houses, trellises, and for hiding unsightly objects and places.

Hall's Japan (*Lonicera Japonica*). A very vigorous evergreen climber; flowers white, changing to yellow, borne in great profusion.

Golden Netted (*Lonicera aurea reticulata*). A remarkable variety; leaves dark green, beautifully netted with golden veins, changing to autumn hues in fall and early winter. A good flowering variety.

Trumpet (*Lonicera sempervirens*). Sometimes called Coral Honeysuckle. A high-climbing vine with large scarlet-yellow flowers, making striking contrast with the bluish-green foliage.

JAPAN IVY (*Ampelopsis Veitchii*). A fine, rapid-growing vine, with three-lobed or three-parted dark green leaves. Especially adapted for covering brick and stone walls.

VIRGINIA CREEPER (*Ampelopsis Quinquefolia*). A hardy, rapid-growing vine; foliage dark purplish green, with five-parted leaves. Gorgeously colored red and scarlet in fall. A splendid vine for walls, arbors and porches.

WISTARIA, Japanese Purple. Rank grower, suitable for training on summer houses. Among the most desirable climbing vines to be had.

STAR, or **MALAYAN JESSAMINE** (*Rhynchospermum Jasminoides*). A most beautiful hardy and rapid-growing evergreen climber, producing fragrant, white, star-like flowers in abundance from April to June.

YELLOW JESSAMINE (*Gelsemium sempervirens*). A very graceful, slender, rapid-growing evergreen bush, with dark green leaves. Flowers yellow, very fragrant, produced in abundance in early spring—among the very first.

Hall's Japan Honeysuckle

HEDGE AND BORDER PLANTS

Nothing Adds so Much to the Yard or Grounds as a Well-kept Hedge or a Mixed Border

PRICES FOR HEDGE PLANTS

	Each	10	100	1,000
1 year, medium size	$0 12	$1 00	$5 00	$35 00
1 year, standard size	15	1 25	6 50	45 00
2 year, extra large	25	2 00	15 00	80 00

Grown at and furnished from all our Nurseries.

PRIVET, Amoor River. Growth very rapid; adapts itself to any soil not too arid or a swamp. If properly treated, a good hedge may be expected the first year after planting. Set plants 12 inches apart in ordinary soil, but in very rich land 15 to 18 inches may be given. This is so much superior for the South to the California Privet that we recommend it in any place where a hedge is wanted as best. It is the only one that will retain its leaves all the year in either the South or North; perfectly hardy, and can be trained into any shape desired.

California. A very ornamental shrub, with thick, glossy, nearly evergreen leaves; very popular for ornamental hedges, and flourishes everywhere. Desirable for borders.

CAMPHOR HEDGE PLANTS. For Florida and the Gulf Coast there is no more desirable hedge plant than the Camphor. It is a beautiful evergreen, can be trained in any desired shape, and is free from all scales and insect diseases, including white fly.

ARBORVITÆ HEDGE PLANTS. A hedge plant adapted to all parts of the South. Makes a dense, compact hedge, with little pruning. Free from disease and withstands both cold and drought the best of any plant we have.

CITRUS trifoliata. When a hedge is wanted that will turn stock, the *Citrus trifoliata* can not be excelled. Its sturdy growth, long, stiff, sharp thorns make an impenetrable barrier against man or beast. Does not sap the land as does the Osage Orange and other hedges of that class. For a fence hedge it can't be beat.

Border or Screen Plants

Borders or screens are desirable in many places for dividing the yard or grounds from field or grove; also for hiding or covering unsightly places around the home, such as wood-pile, stable, poultry-house or other out-buildings. The pleasing effect, as well as economy of a border of growing trees over an unsightly high board fence is easily appreciated. For such borders we recommend any of the following plants: **Camphor, Cherry Laurel, Biota Orientalis, Flowering Pomegranates, Altheas, Kumquats, Bananas** and **Pampas Grass.** See prices and descriptions of these various trees and plants elsewhere.

SPINELESS CACTUS

We offer from our McAllen, Texas, Nurseries, the Giant Spineless Cactus. The Giant Spineless Cactus is a variety which we found growing wild in south Texas, and which is proving to be the best of all the varieties.

	Each	10	100
Leaf-cuttings	$0 25	$2 00	$18 00
Rooted plants, standard size	50	4 00	

A planting of our Palms at Mercedes, Texas (See field-grown Palms, page 64)

Tropical Ornamental Trees and Shrubbery

Tropical trees and shrubs are strikingly beautiful and should be liberally used wherever the climate will permit. Where there is some danger from frost, the trees can be grown in open ground during spring, summer and early fall, and removed to conservatory or window-garden, or protected during the short danger period. Their foliage is handsome and flowers gorgeous. Most of the fruiting trees offered in our tropical fruit department are desirable for ornamental planting. See pages 40 and 41.

Grown at and shipped only from Miami, Florida, and McAllen, Texas, Nurseries.

PRICES FOR TROPICAL SHADE TREES	Each	10
1 year, 1 to 2 ft., small size	$0 45	$4 00
1 year, 2 to 3 ft., medium size	60	5 00
2 year, 3 to 4 ft., standard size	75	6 50
2 year, 4 to 6 ft., large size	1 00	8 00

CASUARINA (Australian Pine). A strikingly handsome tree, with drooping branches and needle-like foliage. They are odd but beautiful.

CHINESE CINNAMON (*Cinnamonum Cassia*). Much like Camphor Tree, but with narrower foliage; very dense, quick growth. Furnishes a grade of commercial cinnamon; very valuable for Florida.

FICUS elastica (India Rubber Tree). A valuable rubber-producing tree with magnificent broad leaves and red leaf-shields. A most beautiful tree or plant.

Ficus Sycamorus (Pharaoh's Fig). Leaves ovate; peculiar but attractive. Quick growth and desirable.

GREVILLEA robusta (Australian Silk Oak). Sometimes called Fern Tree. A beautiful feathery-leaved tree. Very graceful plant for house decoration.

POINCIANA regia (Royal Poinciana). A beautiful deciduous tropical tree, bearing quantities of brilliant scarlet flowers in the spring. Leaves are large, decompounded, and a pleasing shade of green. Gives striking tropical effect. Rapid growth.

TROPICAL SHRUBBERY AND FOLIAGE PLANTS

PRICES FOR TROPICAL SHRUBBERY AND FOLIAGE PLANTS	Each	10
1 year, small size	$0 25	$2 00
1 year, medium size	35	3 00
2 year, standard size	50	4 00

ACALYPHA marginata. A strong, gorgeous plant. Leaves green, bordered with varying shades of red, pink and cream color. Desirable for bedding.

Mosaica. Mosaic-leaved. A grand species, showing most color of any. Leaves all of shades of green, yellow and red with curious markings.

ARALIA. Very ornamental foliage plant for house or in partially shaded and protected places in yard during summer.

COFFEE (*Coffea Arabica*). Commercial Coffee. A fine decorative plant; handsome evergreen foliage, resembling the chestnut; flowers white, like Jessamine, very fragrant; the red berries are attractive and ornamental.

Griffing's Palms on a lawn in South Texas

TROPICAL SHRUBBERY AND FOLIAGE PLANTS, continued

CROTONS. These splendid plants should be liberally used in every home. Leaves are brilliantly variegated and present a fine appearance. A good bedding plant for the summer, standing the hottest sun. They thrive in the house when potted as few other plants do. We have fifteen distinct varieties, all the best, brightest colors.

HIBISCUS, Chinese (*H. Rosa-Sinensis*). These showy and attractive plants are among the most valuable lawn and garden plants. If injured by frost, they quickly re-establish themselves. A fine house or conservatory plant. We offer **Single Scarlet, Double Scarlet, Single Salmon-Yellow** and **Peach-blow,** a double pale pink.

HYDRANGEA Otaksa. Very desirable.

JACOBINIA coccinea. A quick-growing plant producing clusters of beautiful scarlet-flowers. Continually in bloom. Fine bedding plant.

LAWSONIA alba. The famous Henna Bush, or the Orient. Also known as the Camphire of Solomon. Small rose-scented, white flowers, borne in spikes. Flowers are grown for sale in Cairo and other Eastern cities.

POINSETTIA (*Euphorbia*). Valued for the great scarlet bracts surrounding the flowers which are produced in the fall and early winter, remaining bright for weeks at a time. If injured by frost, sprouts up quickly.

RUSSELLIA juncea (Fountain Plant, or Coral Flower). A plant with scarcely any foliage, being a mass of green, willowy branches filled with small, scarlet, tubular flowers; constantly in bloom. 30 cts. each, $2.50 for 10.

TROPICAL VINES AND CREEPERS

PRICES FOR TROPICAL VINES AND CREEPERS

	Each	10
1 year, small size	$0 25	$2 00
2 year, medium size	35	3 00
2 year, standard size	50	4 00

ALLAMANDA Hendersonii. Dark green foliage. Magnificent golden yellow flowers, 4 to 6 inches across. Can be trained either as a bush or to climb. 25 cts. each.

TROPICAL VINES AND CREEPERS, continued

ALLAMANDA neriifolia. Similar to preceding, but with smaller foliage and flowers. 25 cts. each.

BOUGAINVILLEA. Sometimes called the Paper-Flower. A grand climber. Small, heart-shaped, evergreen foliage. Produces great masses of small yellow flowers, surrounded by very showy purple bracts. Small plants, 35 cts.; strong plants, 50 cts.

CESTRUM Parqui (Night-Blooming Jessamine). A desirable, quick-growth vine; blooms while small; flowers creamy yellow, intensely sweet. 35 cts. each.

GRACEFUL JESSAMINE (*Jasminum gracillimum*). Very distinct and graceful habit; pretty foliage. Good-sized white flowers. In bloom nearly all summer. 2-year strong pot plants, 25 cts. each.

PUBESCENT JESSAMINE (*Jasminum pubescens*). Similar to Graceful Jessamine, but a larger plant, with larger flower. Very rapid grower. 2-year strong pot-plants, 25 cts. each.

SUCCULENTS

AGAVE (Century Plant). Are among the most beautiful and striking plants that can be used in semi-tropic gardening. Desirable for borders and hedges.

Americana variegata. Leaves beautifully striped with creamy yellow. A splendid ornamental. Quite hardy. 40 cts. each, $3 for 10.

Neglecta. Rich blue-green leaves, wide and gracefully recurved. A handsome, large-growing sort. Quite hardy. 25 cts. each, $2 for 10.

Sisalana (The Sisal Hemp Plant). Valuable fiber plant furnishing the finest fiber for ropes. Desirable plant of neat, attractive appearance. 20 cts. each, $1.50 for 10.

CACTUS triangularis. Strong climbing habit of growth. In pots will grow on trellis or rack to several feet in height. Odd and very attractive for porch or conservatory. 30c. each.

SANSEVIERA Zeylanica (Bowstring Hemp). A valuable fiber plant, as well as an exceedingly beautiful decorative plant. Leaves are sword-shaped, finely marked with green and white. 20 cts. each, $1.75 for 10.

Palms as lawn decorations in South Texas

Greenhouse Department

From our Greenhouse Department, we offer an assortment of Ferns, Bedding and Foliage Plants such as should be found in and around every home, whether city, suburban, village or farm. Nothing tends to make the home more homelike and more pleasant than decorative and flowering plants in the window, garden, conservatory and yard.

The list we catalogue is confined to a limited number of the best, hardiest and most easily cared for sorts. In our Tropical Department, you will find many kinds listed by most houses under Greenhouse Department.

FERNS

	Each	Per 10
Small size, from 2½- to 3-in. pots	$0 25	$2 00
Medium size, from 3- to 4-in. pots	50	4 00
Large size, from 4- to 6-in. pots	75	5 00
Specimen plants	$1 to 2 50	
Hanging Baskets containing assortment of varieties	$1.50 to 5 00	

Maidenhair (*Adiantum Croweanum*). This is unquestionably the hardiest and best of this class of Ferns. Thrives well as a house-plant, strong grower, very popular.

Bird's Nest Fern (*Asplenium Nidus Avis*). An interesting species, with large dark green foliage. Very attractive and easily cared for.

Dwarf Boston (*Nephrolepis Scottii*). Identical with regular Boston Fern except that it is smaller in all its parts and of more compact and denser growth. Ideal decorative plant for the house.

Giant Boston (*Nephrolepis Bostoniensis*). The large, strong-growing Boston Fern. Probably the most popular and satisfactory house-plant in cultivation.

Ostrich Plume (*Nephrolepis Whitmani*). Unquestionably the most valuable and best of its type. The pinnæ on the individual fronds are finely divided. The fronds are dense, broad and graceful.

Superb (*Nephrolepis superbissima*). The most distinct of the new Boston Ferns. A unique novelty in a class by itself. Dwarf, compact growth. Fronds very dense, firm and rigid. Will stand more abuse than most Ferns.

ASPARAGUS

Prices same as for Ferns

Plumosus. The plant for all places and all purposes. May be used to advantage in fern-dishes or baskets, or as single plants. Can be trained to grow over windows or small frames, or allowed to droop from hanging pots or baskets. Almost indispensable as a green in floral decorations. Its fresh green foliage is so graceful and dainty that it surpasses even the Maidenhair Fern in popularity.

Sprengeri. Especially useful to grow as a pot-plant for house decoration or for planting in hanging pots or baskets, where it makes a graceful drooping plant with frond four to five feet in length. A rich, attractive shade of green.

BEDDING PLANTS

In these we offer an assortment of the best and most satisfactory varieties.

	Each	10	100
Small size from 2-in. pots	$0 15	$1 00	$8 00
Large size from 3- and 4-in. pots	25	2 00	15 00
Specimen plants	50c. to 1 00		

Alternanthera. Dainty, little, fine-leaved foliage plants that are invaluable for edging beds and walks, also desirable for clumps and lettering. Assorted colors.

Ageratum. Valuable and unique as blue shades are scarce in bedding plants. Grow and bloom throughout summer. Assorted varieties.

BEDDING PLANTS, continued

Amarantus. Brilliant foliaged annuals, growing from 3 to 5 feet high. Useful in borders where medium-sized plants are required, also for centers of large beds. They thrive in hot, sunny locations and in thin soil. Should be given sufficient room to develop their full beauty.

Celosia. Free-blooming annual; does well in light soil and in warm, sunny locations, makes a desirable border. Gorgeous for bedding.

Coleus. A beautiful class of well-known and popular ornamental foliage plants. Leaves fringed and scalloped. Colors range from bright golden to darkest maroon. They are margined, veined and splashed in every style imaginable. One of the few plants that are always showy and attractive from time first leaves are formed.

Geraniums. For general popularity, no species of plants has stood the test of time for bedding and house-plants as has the Geranium. Our list includes the best for our Southern clime. Assortment of varieties and colors.

Heliotrope. A semi-hardy perennial, flowering during the whole season. Splendid bedding-plant. Its delightful perfume makes it a most desirable bouquet flower.

Lantana. A showy and attractive bedding-plant that is being more extensively used than ever before. Are in bloom constantly during entire summer and fall.

Salvia (Flowering Sage). The scarlet Sage is unquestionably the favorite bedding plant of the South. Bears long spikes of the brightest scarlet flowers during the entire spring, summer and fall in the greatest profusion. If at a loss to know what to plant, plant Salvia.

PALMS

The Palm is universally considered the most graceful and artistic tree grown. No tree or plant can equal it in decorative effect in the home, the drawing-room the banquet- or ball-room, in the yard, however large or small, or in landscape effects. Whenever one thinks of the milder climes in any portion of the world, there are associated with the thought imaginary visions of charming landscapes, made more beautiful and enchanting by stately Palms waving their graceful branches in the sunny breeze.

In no portion of the world do Palms thrive as in the lower South, along the Gulf Coast, and especially in coastwise and Southern Texas. Palms should not only be more largely used in every Southern home and yard, but should be the principal feature in every landscape and home grounds.

We propagate and offer two classes of Palms, pot-grown plants that may be used either for house decorative effects or planted in the yard or grounds. These we list as **Pot-grown Palms.** The other class are field-grown, suited only for yard, street, avenue, landscape or windbreak planting. These we list as **Field-grown Palms.**

Pot-Grown Palms

In Pot-grown Palms we offer the best, both for decorative effects in the home, banquet- or ball-room, most of which are also well adapted for yard planting where small sized-plants may be used.

POT-GROWN PALMS, continued	Each	Per 10
Plants from 2- or 3-in. pots	$0 35	$2 00
Small size, showing first character leaves	50	4 00
Medium-size, well characterized	1 00	9 00
Large size, strong, heavy plants	1 50	12 00
Extra-large specimen plants	3 00	

Varieties as priced above:

Areca lutescens (Chrysalidocarpus). A favorite for the conservatory and home. Grows bushy and has elegant pinnate leaves, nicely recurved. Foliage bright green with rich, golden stems mottled with green.

Kentia Belmoreana (Howea, or Curled Leaf Palm). A most graceful variety with beautiful, drooping, bright green foliage. One of the most popular Palms for the conservatory or home.

Kentia Wendlandiana. A rare pinnate-leaved variety with slender trunk. Vigorous growth. Desirable for conservatory and home.

Latania Borbonica. The famous Chinese Fan Palm. It is a hardy, moderate-growth plant, broad-leaved, usually drooping habit, desirable for yard planting where a large variety is not desirable.

Phœnix Canariensis. The Canary Island Date Palm. One of the finest and most hardy for open-air planting, strong, vigorous growth. Splendid for lawn planting along Gulf Coast. Desirable for home decoration.

Phœnix dactylifera. The Commercial Date Palm. The trees we offer are seedlings, and as only the female trees fruit, all may not fruit. To get all true fruiting trees, they must be propagated from suckers from fruiting trees. To our knowledge, no trees propagated from suckers are offered in America. The trees are very hardy, of rapid growth and quite as artistic and as desirable for street, avenue and decorative planting as any variety. With a possibility of getting a large percentage of female fruiting trees, it makes a desirable sort to plant.

Phœnix reclinata. A splendid Palm for the house or open planting in warm localities. Good grower and can well be used for avenue planting. Leaves beautifully arched and very dark green.

Phœnix Rœbelenii. A new and dwarf species especially fine for house decoration. Its erect, yet graceful, slender, recurved foliage make it one of the most attractive new Palms recently introduced.

Sabal Americana. Often called Cabbage Palm and Cabbage Palmetto. A tall tree with large rounded head, fan-shaped leaves. When young, makes fine, rounded clump with large leaves. Hardy, will stand zero temperatures.

Sabal Mexicanum. Mexican Palmetto, resembles *Sabal Americana* but is heavier and more stocky. Very hardy.

Seaforthia elegans. Beautiful pinnate leaves from 2 to 8 feet long. Very graceful and decorative. One of the finest Palms for the South, standing chilly rooms without dying at tips. Desirable for planting in open where not subject to hard frosts.

Washingtonia filifera. Sometimes called Weeping Palm. Leaves fan-shaped with numerous divisions and whitish filaments. An exceedingly handsome Palm.

Washingtonia robusta. Variety often referred to as California Fan Palm. A fine hardy Palm with reddish brown blunt spines on leaf stems, and with numerous threads hanging from leaves. Especially desirable for street and avenue planting.

Field-grown Palms

From our Texas Nurseries only, we offer strong, heavy field-grown Palms. These are usually taken up with a ball of earth left intact with roots, and burlap or other material secured around ball of earth to hold same in place, and with all foliage removed. These we call balled and defoliated Palms. In planting, the ball of earth with burlap around it, is placed in the hole dug for the tree, and sufficient water poured in to thoroughly wet the ball of earth and burlap, then wet earth filled in and securely packed and tamped around same, without removing burlap. Palms handled and planted in this manner nearly all live and put out new foliage within a few weeks.

PRICES OF FIELD-GROWN PALMS, Balled and Defoliated F. O. B. Nursery Shipping Point

Owing to the weight of heavy ball of earth, the price for the balled and burlaped trees, freight prepaid, will depend largely upon the cost of transportation.

	Each	Per 10	100
2 to 3 in. cal., 2 to 3 ft. high, standard.	$1 50	$12 50	$100 00
3 to 4 in. cal., 3 to 4 ft. high, large	1 75	15 00	125 00
4 to 5 in. cal., 4 to 5 ft. high, extra-large	2 50	17 50	150 00
5 to 6 in. cal., 5 to 6 ft. high, specimen.	3 25	27 00	225 00
6 to 8 in. cal., 6 to 8 ft. high, large	5 00	40 00	300 00

The caliper as given is diameter of bulb at base.

Phœnix Canariensis. Of rapid spreading growth; rich, dark foliage.

Phœnix dactylifera. Fruit-bearing Date Palm. Very ornamental; rapid growth.

Washingtonia filifera. The Dwarf-growing Fan Palm; very desirable for yard planting. Prices of these will be one size or grade higher than the other sorts.

Washingtonia robusta. The famous California Fan Palm. Grows to large size; very desirable for windbreak.

Palms for Windbreaks

All of the varieties except the *Washingtonia filifera* make the very best windbreak trees for Coastwise and Southern Texas. The Filifera can also be planted to advantage along with the other varieties for this purpose. Write our Texas Nurseries for suggestions as to use of Palms for windbreak purposes. Special prices on large quantities for this purpose.

Large Established Palms

We offer from our Texas Nurseries, a limited number of large, established Palms. These are established in tubs or boxed and can be shipped and handled without removing foliage. They are rather more attractive and many prefer them to the balled and defoliated Palms.

PRICES OF LARGE ESTABLISHED PALMS, F. O. B. Nursery Shipping Point

Owing to heavy box or tub of earth, special delivered prices will have to be quoted.

	Each	Per 10
1½ to 2 in. cal., 1½ to 2 ft. high, medium	$1 75	$15 00
2 to 3 in. cal., 2 to 3 ft. high, standard	2 75	22 50
3 to 4 in. cal., 3 to 4 ft. high, large	3 50	27 50
4 to 5 in. cal., 4 to 5 ft. high, extra-large	4 00	35 00
5 to 6 in. cal., 5 to 6 ft. high, specimen	5 00	45 00

Varieties same as Field-grown, Balled and Defoliated Palms.

CYCAS AND PANDANUS

Cycas revoluta (Sago Palm). Perfectly hardy in the Gulf Coast country. Has a large number of beautiful, dark green leaves, which uncurl from the top of the stem like ostrich feathers.

Pandanus utilis (Screw Pine). Called Screw Pine from the screw-like arrangement of the leaves around the stalk. Leaves green with red spines along the edges. A very handsome decorative plant of easy growth.

Pandanus Veitchi (Variegated). Similar to *P. utilis*. Leaves beautifully striped white and green. A magnificent plant, greatly in demand.

PRICES OF CYCAS AND PANDANUS, furnished by all our Nurseries

	Each	10
Small size	$0 35	$3 00
Medium size	50	4 00
Large size	75	6 00

Our patrons will greatly oblige us by using this

Read terms and conditions of sale before making out order

ORDER SHEET

_____ 191____

THE GRIFFING BROS. COMPANY

_____
Post Office of Nursery to which order is sent

*Find enclosed*_____ *amounting to $*_____ *for which please enter order in accordance*
Form in which money is sent — Amount of bill

*with terms and conditions of sale and ship by*_____ *on or about*_____ *191*____
Express or Freight — Time to be shipped

WRITE PLAINLY

*To*_____
Name of party to whom consigned

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Express or Railroad Office

*State*_____

WRITE PLAINLY

*Signed*_____
Purchaser must sign here

*Post Office*_____
If different from shipping point

*R. F. D. Route*_____ *State*_____

We substitute unless instructed to the contrary, but never until the varieties ordered are exhausted. If you do not want us to substitute, in case we are out of the varieties or sizes ordered, write the word "no" here_____in which case we will refund the money sent for same.

Quantity or No. Wanted	NAME OF VARIETY (If Citrus Trees, specify what stock preferred)	Size, Age or Grade	PRICE	

Quantity or No. Wanted	NAME OF VARIETY (If Citrus Trees, specify on what stock preferred)	Size, Age or Grade	PRICE	

Part of Office and Packing-house at MacClenny

Part of Grounds and Packing-house, Port Arthur

Index

	PAGE
Acalypha	61
Agave	62
Ageratum	64
Allamanda	62
Almonds	20
Alternanthera	63
Althæa	58
Amarantus	64
Ampelopsis	60
Apples	35
Aralia	61
Arborvitæ	44, 53, 54, 60
Ash	55
Asparagus	63
Avocado	40, 41
Bamboo	59
Banana	39
Bedding Plants	63
Biota	53, 54
Border or Screen Plants	60
Bougainvillæa	62
Cactus	60, 62
Camphor Tree	42, 43, 57
Casuarina	61
Catalpa	43, 55
Cedar	54, 56
Cedrus	54
Celosia	64
Century Plants	62
Cestrum	62
Chestnuts, Japan	60
Cinnamon, Chinese	61
Cinnamomum	61
Citrus	60
Citrus Fruits	5–15
Climbers and Vines	60
Coffee	61
Coleus	64
Conifers	53, 54
Coral Berry	59
Coral Flower	62
Cottonwood, Texas	55
Crab Apples	35
Cape Myrtle	58
Crotons	62
Currant, Indian	59
Cycas	64
Cypress	43, 54
Deutzia	58
Dewberry	39
Diospyros	30–32
Dogwood	56, 58
Elm	55
Eucalyptus	44
Evergreens, Broad-leaved	57, 58
Ferns	63
Figs	27–29, 61
Fountain Plant	62
Geraniums	64
Grapefruit	8, 11, 14
Grapes	37, 38
Greenhouse Dep't.	63, 64
Grevillea	61
Guavas	39
Hackberry	56
Hedge and Border Plants	60
Heliotrope	64
Hibiscus	58, 59, 62
Honeysuckle	60
Hydrangea	59, 62
India Rubber Tree	61
Indigo Plant	59
Ivy, Japan	60
Jacobinia	62
Jasminum	62
Jessamine	60, 62
Judas Tree	59
Kumquats	9, 11, 58
Lantana	64
Laurel Cherry	57
Lawsonia	62
Lemons	9, 11, 15
Limes	9, 11, 15
Loquats	36, 58
Magnolia	57
Mango	30
Medlar, Japan	58
Mesquite	56
Mulberries	36
Musa	39
Native Texas Trees	56
Northey Berry	39
Nut Trees	16–20
Oleander	57
Olives	39
Oranges	6, 7, 10, 12, 13
Ornamental Dep't.	52–64
Palms	63, 64
Pampas Grass	59
Pandanus	64
Peaches	23–26
Pears	33, 34
Pear, Alligator	40, 41
Pecans	16–18
Persimmon, Japanese	30–32
Pineapples	41
Pine, Australian	61
Plane, Oriental	55
Plums	21, 22
Poincettia	59, 62
Poinciana	59, 61
Pomegranates	36, 58
Pomelo	8, 11, 14
Poplar	54, 55
Privet	60
Privet, Japan	58
Red Bud	59
Retinispora	54
Rhynchospermum	60
Roses	45–51
Rose of Sharon	48
Russellia	62
Salvia	64
Sage, Flowering	64
Sanseviera	62
Shade Trees, Deciduous	54
Shrubbery and Foliage Plants, Tropical	61, 62
Shrubs, Vines and Hedge Plants, Miscellaneous	58, 59
Silk Oak, Australian	61
Sisal Hemp Plant	62
Spanish Bayonet	59
Spanish Dagger	59
Strawberries	39
Succulents	62
Sweet Gum	55
Sycamore	55
Tea Plant, Japan	58
Trees, Forestry and Windbreak	42–44
Trees and Shrubbery, Tropical	61, 63
Tropical Fruits, Miscellaneous	41
Tropical Fruits, Trees and Plants	40, 41
Tulip Tree	55
Umbrella Tree, Texas	54
Vines and Creepers, Tropical	62
Virginia Creeper	60
Walnuts	19, 20
Wistaria	60
Yucca	59

Digging Palms at our McAllen Nurseries

Avocado Pear Grove at Miami, Florida

The McFarland Publicity Service, Harrisburg, Pa.

GRIFFING'S 1912 TREE BOOK

CELESTIAL FIG

THE GRIFFING BROTHERS COMPANY

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